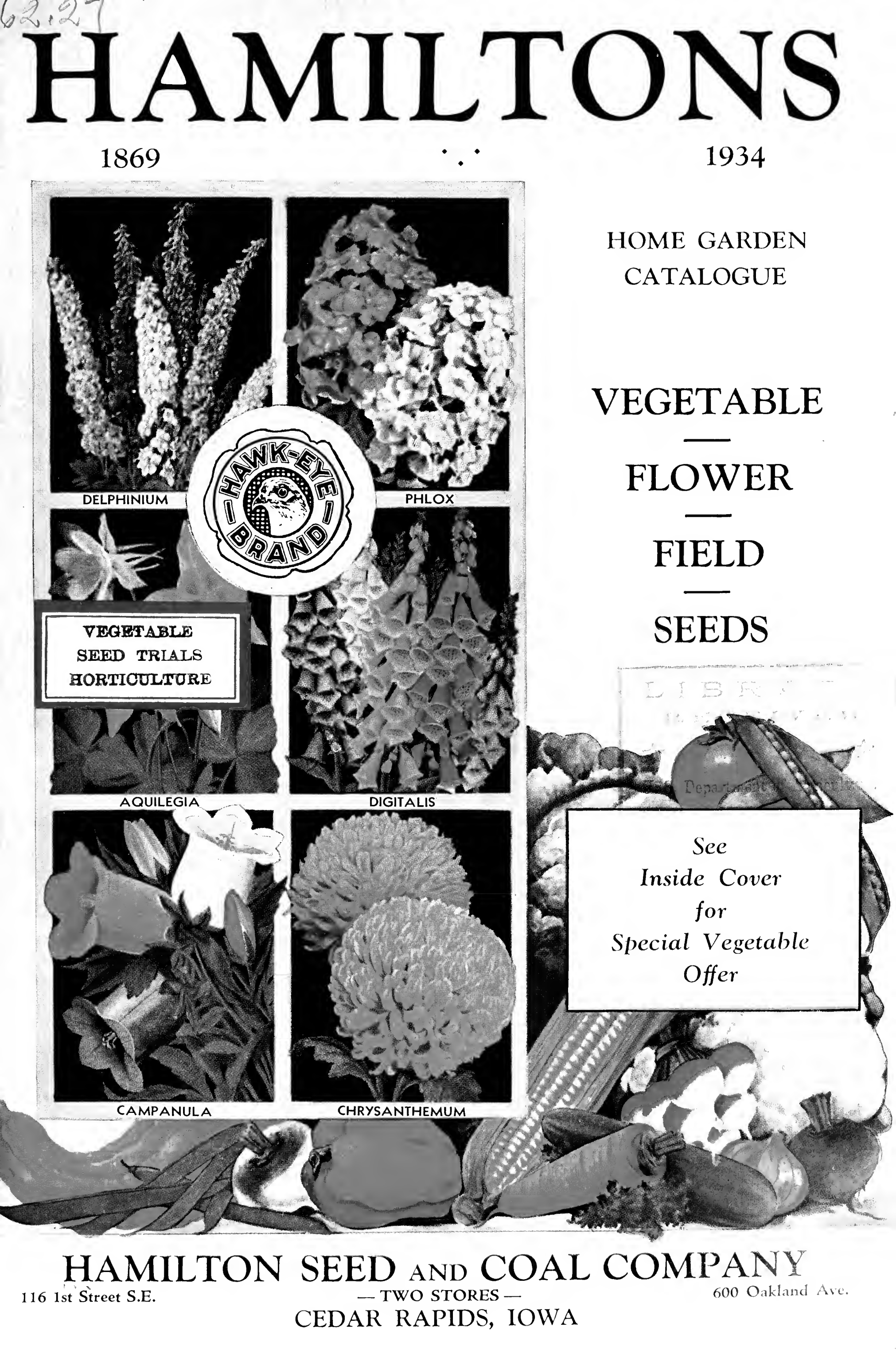


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HAMILTONS

1869

1934

HOME GARDEN
CATALOGUE

VEGETABLE
—
FLOWER
—
FIELD
—
SEEDS



DELPHINIUM

PHLOX

VEGETABLE
SEED TRIALS
HORTICULTURE

AQUILEGIA

DIGITALIS

CAMPANULA

CHRYSANTHEMUM

See
Inside Cover
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Special Vegetable
Offer

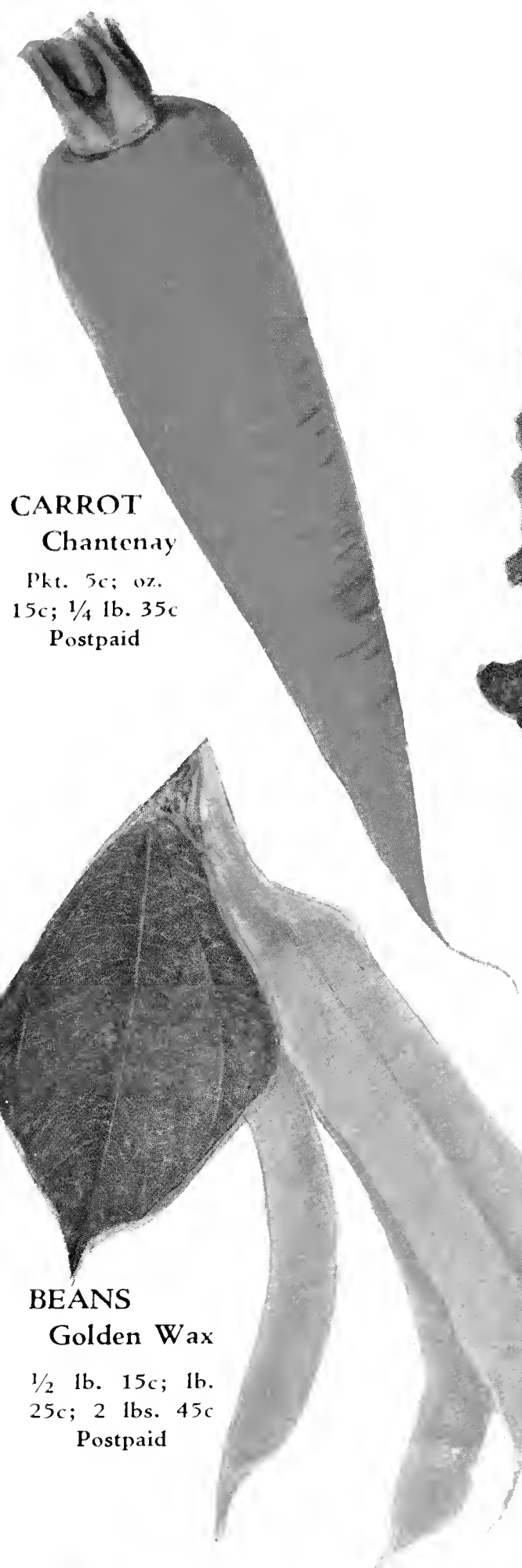
HAMILTON SEED AND COAL COMPANY

116 1st Street S.E.

— TWO STORES —

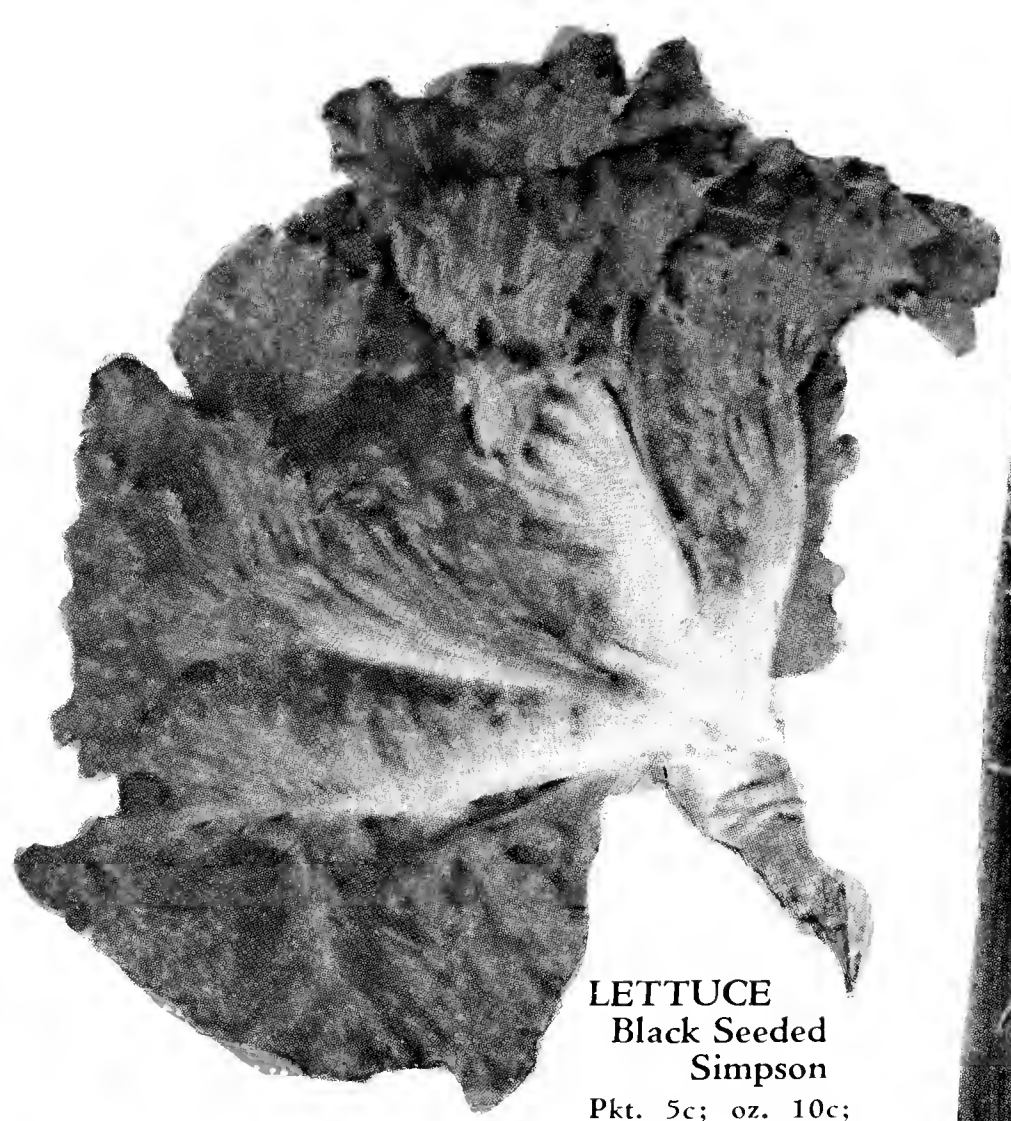
600 Oakland Ave.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

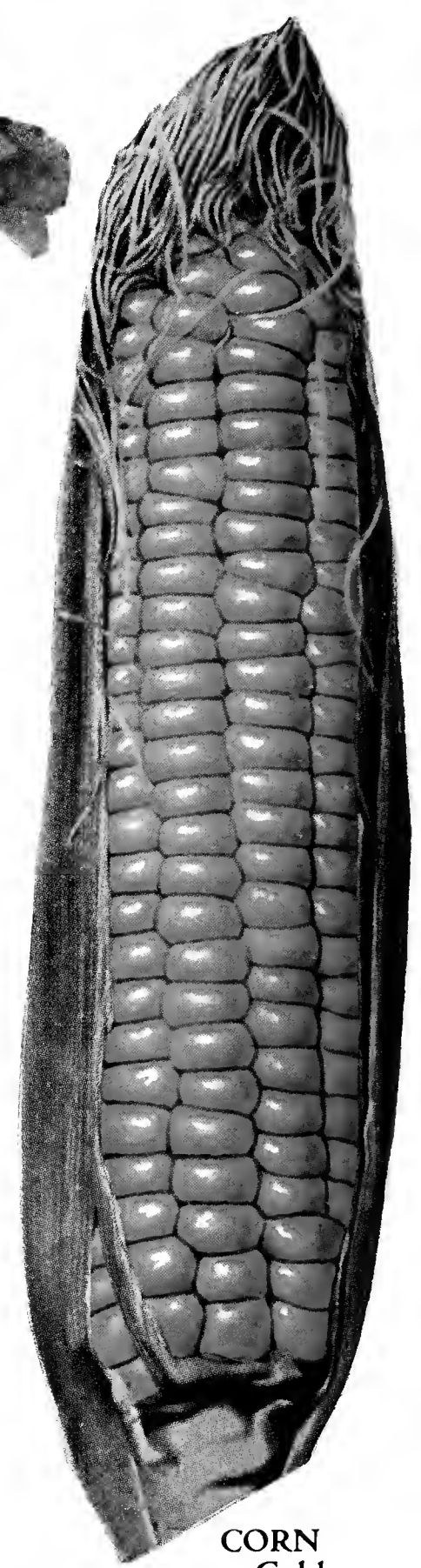


CARROT
Chantenay
Pkt. 5c; oz.
15c; 1/4 lb. 35c
Postpaid

BEANS
Golden Wax
1/2 lb. 15c; lb.
25c; 2 lbs. 45c
Postpaid



LETTUCE
Black Seeded
Simpson
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;
1/4 lb. 35c postpaid



CORN
Golden
Bantam
1/2 lb. 15c; lb.
25c; 2 lbs. 45c
Postpaid

HOME GARDENERS COLLECTION

- 1/2 lb. Beans, Imp. Golden Wax
- 1 pkt. Beet, Ey. Blood Turnip
- 1 pkt. Cabbage, Wisconsin No. 8
- 1 pkt. Carrot, Chantenay
- 1/2 lb. Corn, Golden Bantam
- 1 pkt. Cucumber, Imp. Long Green
- 1 pkt. Lettuce, Early Curled Simpson
- 1 pkt. Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers
- 1/2 lb. Peas, Premium Gem
- 1 pkt. Spinach, Long Standing
- 1 pkt. Radish, Scarlet Globe
- 1 pkt. Radish, White Icicle
- 1 pkt. Tomato, New Stone
- 1 pkt. Turnip, White Globe

Special Offer
\$1⁰⁰ Post-
paid

This collection will produce enough
vegetables for average family of five.



RADISH
Scarlet Globe
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4
lb. 20c; 1/2 lb. 35c
Postpaid



TOMATO
Oxheart
Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz.
50c; oz. 90c Post-
paid

HAMILTON SEED & COAL CO.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Shipping Point

State how you want your order shipped. Place X in space.

FREIGHT

We do not warrant in any way, expressed or implied, the contents or the description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants, sold by us, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept these goods on above terms, no sale is made thereof, and he must return them at once, and money will be refunded.

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HAMILTON'S

Home Garden Catalogue

1934

To Our Customers and Friends

FOR 65 years Hamilton's Hawkeye seeds have been known throughout Iowa for their high quality and productiveness. Great care is exercised in the selection of the various named vegetables insuring our customers the highest standard of vegetables obtainable.

We offer new strains and developments as soon as they have proven by test their value.

In view of the rapid advances in prices of most commodities, we are pleased to inform you, however, that by our early buying of stocks we are able to maintain our prices on approximately the same level as last season.

As a special inducement for your sending in your garden seed order before March 1st, 1934, we will allow a 10% discount on all orders of \$2.00 or more received by us on or before that date. We extend our assurance of our most faithful service and attention to all orders, large or small, and express our thanks for your continued patronage and confidence.

Very truly yours

HAMILTON SEED & COAL CO.

Hints for Home Gardeners

PREPARING THE SOIL

A rich sandy loam is well adapted to gardening. Other kinds of soil are suitable, but stiff clays need plenty of fibrous material and must be thoroughly broken up. Sandy soils generally need additional fertilizing.

When fertilizing is needed, well rotted stable manure is always beneficial, but it should be supplemented by commercial fertilizer containing a good percentage of phosphate and potash. Wood ashes may be applied liberally to most soils. For general use where manure is not available, a commercial fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrates, 12 per cent phosphate, and 4 to 6 per cent potash, is usually best. Apply at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square rod.

Work the soil deeply and make the top three or four inches as fine and loose as possible. Remember that much weed killing can be done by hoeing or raking just before planting. Do not work clay soils when they are wet enough to stick to hoe or spade.

PLANTING

When planting seed, avoid disappointment and possible failure by means of:

First—A constant and correct degree of moisture. The soil should always be moist, but never wet when avoidable. To retain moisture after planting, cover seed immediately with fine freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly. This firming of the soil brings the particles of earth into close contact with the seeds, prevents drying out, and facilitates growth.

Second—The proper degree of heat. This is secured by planting when the atmospheric and soil temperatures are most favorable for germination of kind of seed that is to be planted. The best temperature for each sort may be learned from careful study of our cultural directions and by inquiry among the successful gardeners in your neighborhood.

Third—Covering the seed at the right depth. This varies with different kinds of seeds and conditions of soil and can be learned only through practical experience.

Fourth—Proper condition of soil. It must be loose and soft so that the tender stems of seedlings can easily emerge and the young roots quickly find plant food. This is usually secured by careful preparation of the soil and by not planting fine seeds when the ground is wet.

CULTIVATING

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth kills weeds, loosens the ground so as to encourage root development, allows air to enter, and helps to conserve moisture. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow it should be more shallow to avoid injury to the roots.

STARTING PLANTS INDOORS

Such vegetables as tomato, pepper, egg plant, and celery, and many of the flowers can be started indoors. Shallow wooden boxes three to four inches deep and convenient to handle are suitable for this purpose. Use rich, loose soil and plant the seed rows about two inches apart. Place the box in a well lighted window and keep the soil moist. As soon as the seedlings are a half inch tall, transplant to other boxes, setting them at least two inches apart each way. Give the plants

plenty of sunlight and only moderate temperature so that they will not become spindling. Before setting in the garden, "harden off" the plants by placing the boxes outdoors on mild days, protecting them at night until they are able to stand the weather without injury.

HOTBEDS

You can gain time and have early vegetables at small cost by means of a hotbed. The construction is simple, and the expense so slight that any gardener can provide one for himself.

MANAGING THE HOTBED

In using a hotbed the essentials for success are:

1. Steady, uniform heat and moisture.
2. Keeping the soil a few degrees warmer than the air above it.
3. Careful "hardening off" before transplanting to the open air by gradual exposure to cooler temperature and by diminishing the supply of water.

The greatest difficulty in accomplishing these three essentials, probably, is overheating the air in bright sunshine. Great care and watchfulness will be necessary to avoid it.

Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature in a well built hotbed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing; or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed can go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day.

TRANSPLANTING

In transplanting, either outdoors or from the hotbed:

Take care to avoid injury to the roots in taking up the plants.

Set plants out as soon as possible to prevent air from coming in contact with the roots.

Firm the soil around the plants so that they can take secure hold.

Provide shade to keep the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves.

WATERING

The best hours of the day to water plants are early morning or evening. The roots, however, may be watered at any time. One good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

COLD-FRAME

A cold-frame is a simple construction of boards for wintering young plants, such as cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, etc., it is also useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse or hotbed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure and make a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep the frame closed in severe weather.

PLANTING TABLE FOR VEGETABLES

	QUANTITY NEEDED			DISTANCE	
	To Produce a Given No. of Plants	For 100 ft. of Row	To Sow an Acre	Apart in Row	Between Rows
Artichoke	1 oz. to 500	¼ oz.	6 oz.	18 to 24 in.	36 to 48 in.
Asparagus	1 oz. to 800	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.
Asparagus Roots		40 to 60	3600 to 7200	18 to 36 in.	24 to 48 in.
Beans, Bush		2 lbs.	60 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beans, Pole		1 lb.	30 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.
Beet, Table		1 oz.	8 to 15 lbs.	1 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beet, Mangel and Sugar		1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	18 to 36 in.
Broccoli	1 oz. to 5000	¼ oz.	3 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 40 in.
Brussels Sprouts	1 oz. to 5000	¼ oz.	3 oz.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 36 in.
Cabbage	1 oz. to 5000	¼ oz.	3 oz.	12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Cardoon		½ oz.	4 oz.	18 to 30 in.	18 to 30 in.
Carrot		¼ oz.	3 to 5 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	18 to 24 in.
Cauliflower	1 oz. to 5000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Celery	1 oz. to 10000	⅛ oz.	4 oz.	4 to 8 in.	20 to 48 in.
Chicory		½ oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 36 in.
Collards	1 oz. to 5000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	12 to 18 in.	24 to 30 in.
Corn, Pop		¼ lb.	6 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	36 to 48 in.
Corn, Sweet		½ lb.	15 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	30 to 48 in.
Corn Salad		2 oz.	10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cress		1 oz.	10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cucumber		1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	1 to 3 ft.	3 to 6 ft.
Dandelion		½ oz.	5 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Dill		½ oz.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	18 to 36 in.
Egg Plant	1 oz. to 2000		4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Endive		1 oz.	4 lbs.	8 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Fennel		1 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 12 in.	24 to 40 in.
Garlic		10 lbs.		3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Horseradish Roots		400	10000 to 15000	12 to 18 in.	30 to 36 in.
Kale	1 oz. to 5000	½ oz.	4 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Kohl Rabi		½ oz.	4 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.
Leek		½ oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 42 in.
Lettuce		¼ oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 14 in.	12 to 18 in.
Melon, Musk		1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Melon, Water		4 oz. to 100 hills	4 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Mustard		½ oz.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 24 in.
Okra		2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Onion		½ oz.	5 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 30 in.
Onion (for sets)			40 to 80 lbs.	Not thinned	12 to 14 in.
Parsnip		½ oz.	3 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Parsley		¼ oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 18 in.
Peas, Garden		1 lb.	90 to 150 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	24 to 36 in.
Pepper	1 oz. to 1000	⅛ oz.	2 oz.	15 to 18 in.	18 to 30 in.
Pumpkin		¾ lb. to 100 hills	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	8 to 12 ft.
Radish		1 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	1 in.	12 to 18 in.
Rhubarb		1 oz.	3 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 48 in.
Ruta Baga		½ oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sage		1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Salsify		1 oz.	8 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Savory, Summer		½ oz.	1 lb.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sorrel		1 oz.	5 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Spinach		1 oz.	8 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 18 in.
Squash, Summer		4 oz. to 100 hills	4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Squash, Winter		8 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 ft.
Sunflower		2 oz.	8 lbs.	8 to 12 in.	3 to 6 ft.
Tomato	1 oz. to 3000		2 oz.	2 to 6 ft.	3 to 7 ft.
Tobacco	1 oz. to 5000		2 oz.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Turnip		1 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES

Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants
12 x 1 in.....	522,720	24 x 24 in.....	10,890	36 x 36 in.....	4,840	60 x 60 in.....	1,743
12 x 3 in.....	174,240	30 x 1 in.....	209,088	42 x 12 in.....	12,446	8 x 1 ft.....	5,445
12 x 12 in.....	43,560	30 x 6 in.....	34,848	42 x 24 in.....	6,223	8 x 3 ft.....	1,815
16 x 1 in.....	392,040	30 x 12 in.....	17,424	42 x 36 in.....	4,148	8 x 8 ft.....	680
18 x 1 in.....	348,480	30 x 16 in.....	13,068	48 x 12 in.....	10,890	10 x 1 ft.....	4,356
18 x 3 in.....	116,160	30 x 20 in.....	10,454	48 x 18 in.....	7,790	10 x 6 ft.....	726
18 x 12 in.....	29,040	30 x 24 in.....	8,712	48 x 24 in.....	5,445	10 x 10 ft.....	435
18 x 18 in.....	19,360	30 x 30 in.....	6,970	48 x 30 in.....	4,356	12 x 1 ft.....	3,630
20 x 1 in.....	313,635	36 x 3 in.....	58,080	48 x 36 in.....	3,630	12 x 5 ft.....	736
20 x 20 in.....	15,681	36 x 12 in.....	14,520	48 x 48 in.....	2,723	12 x 12 ft.....	302
24 x 1 in.....	261,360	36 x 18 in.....	9,680	60 x 36 in.....	2,901	16 x 1 ft.....	2,722
24 x 18 in.....	15,520	36 x 24 in.....	7,260	60 x 48 in.....	2,178	16 x 16 ft.....	170

Approximate number of feet of row per acre at given distances:

Distance between rows:	18 inches	24 inches	30 inches	36 inches	42 inches	48 inches
Feet of row:	29010	21758	17427	14526	12439	10853

VEGETABLES

Plant Our Choice Home Garden Varieties for Quality—for Health—for Economy

Asparagus

When starting an asparagus bed from seed, it is advisable to soak the seed for 24 hours before planting. This makes germination more rapid and certain. Sow in spring in rows about 18 inches apart, allowing 15 to 20 seeds to the foot. Cover 2 inches deep. When plants are well established, thin to about an inch apart. Hoe frequently during the summer. The plants will be ready to set in a permanent bed the following spring.

When planting roots for the permanent bed, the soil should be worked to a depth of 16 or 18 inches and a liberal dressing of stable manure or peat-moss and a good fertilizer applied. Make trenches about 4 inches deep and 6 inches wide and place the roots crown up about 2 feet apart. Leave the rows at least 4 feet apart. With care, a bed of 500 square feet, requiring about 100 roots, will amply provide for an average family for 8 or 10 years.

MARY WASHINGTON. A strain selected from Martha Washington. It is a little earlier and more vigorous than the original. The shoots are slightly ovoid in shape, firm and tender and richly flavored. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 8c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c, postpaid.

Beans

Plant beans after all danger of frost is past, in warm, dry, well-prepared soil. The rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart and the seeds covered $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Thin the young plants to 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows.

Shallow cultivation should be frequent until blossoming; then stop to avoid injury to the roots. (Root injury causes the blossoms to fall off.) For succession, plant every 2 weeks until midsummer. Frequent picking of the crop insures long bearing. Two pounds of seed sow 100 feet, and 60 pounds sow 1 acre.

Bush Green Pod

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. 53 days. High quality for home and market garden. Plant large, thrifty, heavily productive. Pods medium green; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, almost $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and equally thick; very fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, tender. Seeds coffee brown.

Pods similar to Giant Stringless Green Pod and Full Measure, but a trifle shorter and thicker. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

RED VALENTINE. 52 days. One of the most dependably productive for home and market garden, unexcelled in quality for snaps. Plant medium sized, erect, compact, hardy. Pods medium green; $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; wider than thick; very slightly stringy; extremely fleshy; brittle, fine grained, tender. Seeds purplish-red splashed with buff; of irregular shape. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

HAWKEYE STRINGLESS. 52 days. Unsurpassed for home and market garden. Plant large, thrifty, heavily productive. Pods medium green, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, round; very fleshy, brittle, stringless, fine grained. Seeds reddish-brown mottled with buff. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. 53 days. One of the best for home and market garden; very desirable for canning. Plant large, hardy, heavily productive. Pods medium green, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{16}$ inch thick, round; very fleshy, brittle, and stringless. Seeds glossy yellowish-brown. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

WHITE KIDNEY. Ripe in 100 days. High quality large bean for use dry. Plant large with tendency to form runners; hardy, heavily productive. Pods 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Dry beans large, long kidney shape; white. Also called Royal Dwarf Kidney. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

EARLY MARROW PEA OR WHITE NAVY. (The common white pea bean of commerce.) Ripe in 90 to 100 days. Plant large with tendency to form runners; hardy, very prolific; ripens uniformly. Pods 4 inches long. Dry beans small, white. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c, postpaid.

Bush—Wax Pod

HAWKEYE GOLDEN WAX. 48 days. A splendid home garden variety; also much used for canning. Plant small, productive. Pods very attractive; golden yellow; $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, thick, oval; fleshy, brittle, stringless. Seeds white, splashed with violet-carmine and purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

PENCIL POD WAX. 52 days. Very desirable for home and market garden and for truckers. Plant large and thrifty; heavily productive over long period. Pods handsome bright yellow; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, cylindrical; very fleshy, stringless, brittle, fine grained, and tender; quality unexcelled. Seeds black. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. 53 days. Particularly valuable for home and market garden. Plants large and thrifty. Pods attractive golden yellow; $5\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; fleshy, brittle, stringless, fine grained, and tender. Seeds white with brownish-black eye. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

DAVIS WHITE WAX. 52 days. Well adapted for shipping. Plant large and thrifty. Pods uniform and attractive; light yellow; 6 inches long; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, thick, oval; fleshy and tender when young but become somewhat fibrous and stringy. Seeds white and excellent for baking. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

Pole Beans

KENTUCKY WONDER (Old Homestead). 65 days. This most popular of all pole beans should be in every garden. The dark green pods are round and long, measuring 9 to 10 inches; they are always stringless as snaps, and never become tough. Seeds dun-colored. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. 67 days. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods waxy yellow; 8 inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide, almost as thick as wide; practically stringless, fleshy, brittle, tender. Seeds chocolate brown. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid.

LAZY WIFE. 74 days. Excellent for snaps, green shell, and dry shell beans for home and market garden. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods medium green; 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide; thick, straight, fleshy, stringless, brittle, tender. Seeds plump, white. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

Write for Special Quantity Price

Lima Beans

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH. 75 days. Plant large, heavily productive. Pods large, 4½ to 5 inches long, 1½ inches wide, ⅜ inch thick; usually contain 4 large, thick beans. Dry beans large, flat, greenish-white. ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA (Potato Lima). 75 days. Plant large, erect, heavily productive. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long; stout, 1¼ inches wide, ½ inch thick; contain 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans large, very plump, of the highest quality. Dry beans large, very plump; white. ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c, postpaid.

HENDERSON'S BUSH (Baby Lima). 65 days. Very popular for canning. Plant medium large, heavily productive. Pods small; 3 inches long, ⅞ inch wide, ¼ inch thick; contain 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans small, flat, of splendid quality. Dry beans white. This is the bush form of Small White Lima (Carolina or Sieva). ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid.

KING OF THE GARDEN. 88 days. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods 6 inches long, 1¼ inches wide, ⅜ inch thick; straight, with 4 or 5 beans. Seeds large, thick, flat; white. An improved form of Large White Lima. ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid.

In Planting Limas Sink Each Bean Edgewise, Eye Down

Beet

Seed should be sown at the rate of one ounce to 100 feet of row. The rows should be spaced 18 to 24 inches apart. Work the soil well and cover the seeds about an inch deep. A rich sandy loam is most favorable, but nearly all types of soil will produce beets if sufficiently fertilized and properly tilled.

When the seedlings are about an inch tall it is well to thin them to about one-half inch apart. When they have grown 5 or 6 inches, the alternate plants in the row may be pulled and used for greens. This can be repeated as often as the roots touch in the rows or until they reach good table size. Beets are usually most tender and succulent when about 2 inches in diameter.

By planting at intervals of two to three weeks until July, greens and beets will be supplied regularly until late fall. The roots from the later plantings may be stored and kept for winter use.

DETROIT DARK RED. 52 to 55 days. The standard of excellence in table beets for home and market garden, for shipping, and for canning. Tops uniform, small, slender, erect. Roots globe-shaped; symmetrical, with small collar and small tap-root; very dark blood-red. Interior very uniform in color, the zones so inconspicuous that the flesh seems to be one solid ball of deep blood-red meat; remains tender and of highest quality until roots are full grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

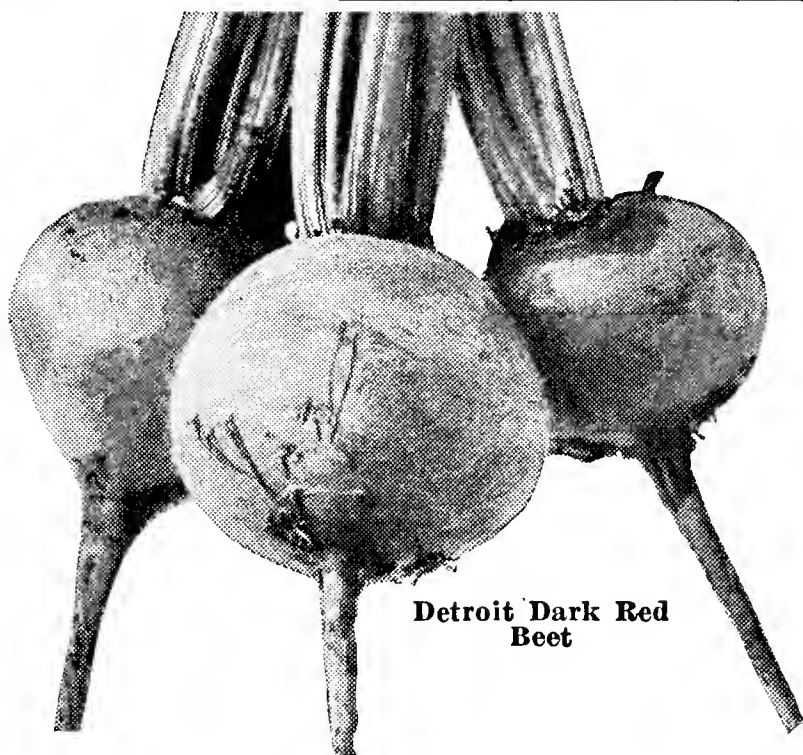
EARLY BLOOD TURNIP, IMPROVED. 60 days. For home and market garden. Tops medium small, but fairly coarse. Roots deep turnip-shaped; dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red zoned with a lighter shade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP. 50 days. Best for forcing and particularly valuable for early market. Tops small and upright; roots flattened, with long slender tap-roots; flesh dark purplish-red zoned lighter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (Original Strain). 50 to 55 days. Splendid home and market garden sort. Tops medium in size; collar small. Root flattened globe-shape, with small tap-root; very dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red zoned with a lighter shade; crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

HAWKEYE EARLY WONDER. 50 to 55 days. Very desirable for home and market garden. Tops small. Root flattened globe-shape with small collar and tap-root; dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red zoned a lighter shade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Large Ribbed
Swiss Chard



Detroit Dark Red
Beet

KLEIN WANZLEBEN. The most desirable beet for sugar manufacture; valuable for stock feeding. Roots medium large; 12 to 15 inches long, 3½ to 4 inches at shoulder, tapered; white with a tinge of gray; very rich in sugar content; good keeper. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c, postpaid.

Mangel Wurzel

The roots give an immense yield of valuable stock feed. Plant early in the spring in rows 2½ feet apart. The seeds should be 1 inch apart in the row and covered by 1½ inches of soil firmly pressed down.

Cultivate frequently. When the plants are 3 inches high, begin to thin until the roots are 10 inches apart. One ounce of seed plants 100 feet, and 5 pounds plant an acre.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. Superior to strains offered as Norbiton Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Roots very large; long spindle shape, straight and thick; grow ⅓ to ½ out of ground; light red; flesh white tinged with rose. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Heavy cropper; easily harvested. Roots large; thick oval, nearly cylindrical; light gray above, deep orange below ground; flesh yellow with white zones. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

GIANT HALF SUGAR, ROSE TOP. Roots long oval, tapered; grayish-white with rose-colored shoulder; flesh white, rich in sugar. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Swiss Chard

Only the tops of this beet are used, like spinach, and the succulent stalks and midribs may be prepared in the same way as asparagus. The plants are cultivated like beets except that they should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. If only the outer leaves are gathered, the inner leaves will continue to grow, and repeated pickings can be made.

LUCULLUS. The fleshy crumpled leaves of this variety make very choice greens. The plant grows erect, the stalks are rounded and finely ribbed, and the foliage is a rich deep green in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c, postpaid.

Broccoli

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING. This vigorous plant is entirely different from the white heading sorts. Cultivated like cabbage, it bears a succession of sprouting heads which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 or 10 weeks. Each sprout, about 5 inches long, ends in a small head of deep green buds. Many think this vegetable superior in flavor to cauliflower. ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

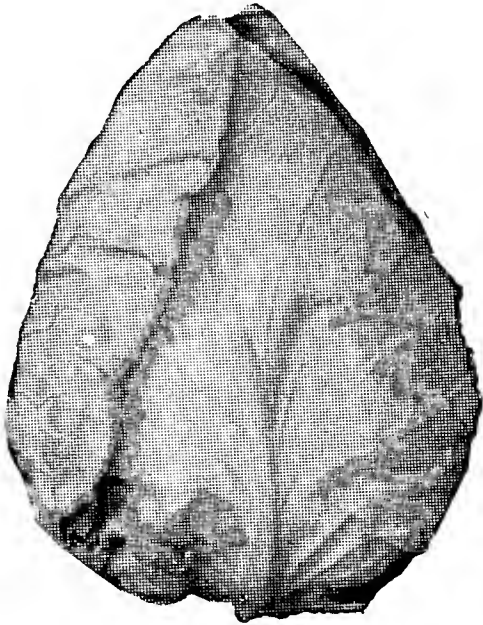


CABBAGE

For early cabbage in the North, plants may be started indoors or under glass as early as March 1st. They should be spaced 3 inches apart each way when pricked out into boxes and should be gradually hardened off by exposure to cooler outdoor conditions. They may be transplanted in the open as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. The days indicated are the average

number required to produce heads ready for market from the time the young plants are set in the field. No better seed is obtainable than our pure bred strains.

Early Varieties



Early Jersey Wakefield

but with the round head and crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; ½ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. 62 days. Extremely early variety very valuable for home and market garden as well as for shipment. Plants very small and compact, allowing close planting; stem short. Heads firm and conical; usually 7 inches long, 5 inches thick near the base, weight, 2 to 2½ lbs. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN ACRE. 62 to 64 days. The earliest round headed cabbage; especially valuable for early market and shipping. Plants very small and compact; stem short; heads uniformly round; firm, commonly 6 inches in diameter and weigh 3 lbs. This is similar to Copenhagen Market but is several days earlier, and the heads are smaller. It is practically as early as Early Jersey Wakefield. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.05; ½ lb., \$1.95; lb., \$3.70, postpaid.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. 66 days. Distinctly and uniformly early. Splendid for early market and shipment; proving valuable as early kraut variety. Plant small, compact, allowing very close planting; stem short; heads uniformly round; firm; become 6 to 7 inches in diameter, weight 3½ to 4 lbs. Interior clear white and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; ½ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH. 71 days. Excellent for home and market garden. Plants small and compact; stem short. Heads almost ball-shaped; commonly 7 to 8 inches in diameter, 6 inches deep, and weigh 4½ to 5 lbs.; firm and of high quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

LATE VARIETIES

FERRY'S PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. 105 days. The best very large, late cabbage; popular for home and market garden and for fall shipment; a good keeper. Heads very large and flat, but deep; become 12 to 14 inches across, 7 inches deep, and weigh 12 to 14 lbs. or more; firm and of

good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

WISCONSIN No. 8 (Yellows Resistant). Splendid late cabbage for storage, shipment, and kraut manufacture. Strain developed out of Ferry's Hollander at the University of Wisconsin; heavy yielder on land infested so badly with the yellows disease that other varieties fail completely. Plants large and very hardy. The heads are large, globular to flattened globe-shape, very firm, weigh 7 to 9 lbs.; of excellent quality, and keep well until spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; ½ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$3.75, postpaid.

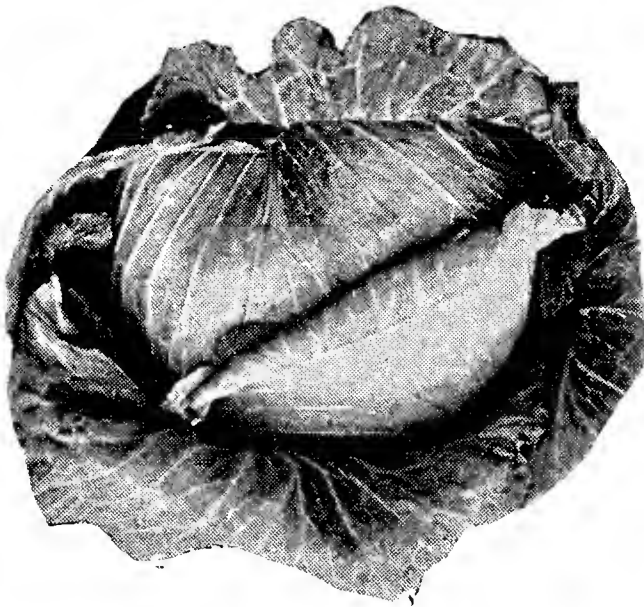
DANISH BALL HEAD. With the exception of Ferry's Hollander, this is the best late cabbage. The plants are medium sized with short stem. Heads large; flattened globe-shape; become 8 to 9 inches across, 6 to 7 inches deep, and weigh 7 to 9 lbs. Very firm and solid; of excellent quality; keep perfectly in storage until late spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; ½ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

ALL SEASONS. 90 days. Splendid general purpose cabbage; good winter keeper; widely used for kraut; remarkably thrifty in hot dry weather. Heads large; commonly 10 to 11 inches across, 8 inches deep and weigh 9 to 10 lbs.; of splendid quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 90c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

HOLLANDER. Decidedly the best variety of late cabbage. Heads become firm while still rather small, reach good marketable size 90 to 100 days after setting plants in the field, but continue to enlarge, becoming mature in about 120 days. Plants medium small, allowing closer planting than any other late cabbage; short stemmed; erect and compact; extremely hardy. Heads spherical; 6½ to 7 inches in diameter, weight 6 to 7 lbs.; remarkably firm and solid, of splendid quality, and keep perfectly in storage until late spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; ½ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

SAVOY, IMPROVED AMERICAN. 85 days. The best of the Savoy group for home use and market. Leaves blistered; stem short. Heads flattened globe-shape; medium large, firm; interior leaves crumpled, attractive light yellow; of distinct flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. 90 days. An excellent red cabbage; splendid winter keeper. Heads round to slightly flattened globe-shape; commonly 7 inches in diameter and weigh about 7 lbs.; very hard; deep purplish-red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



Copenhagen Market



Premium Late Flat Dutch

WRITE FOR QUANTITY PRICES

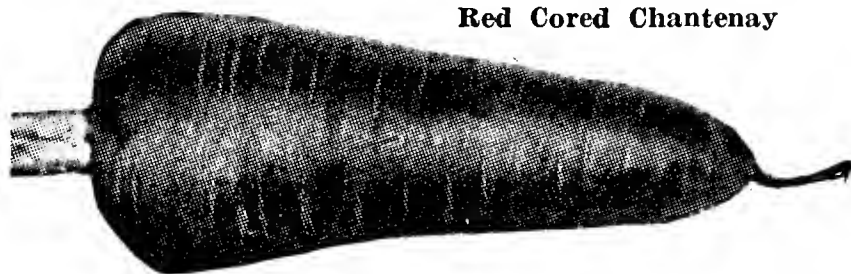
Carrot

Carrots require about the same simple care as beets, they have no serious insect enemies, and they are rarely attacked by disease. Since freshly manured soil often causes divided roots, it is best to plant them in soil that has been richly fertilized the previous season. Plant the seed one-half inch deep in loose, well prepared soil, making rows 16 to 24 inches apart. Cultivate as soon as the plants are well established and thin to 2 or 4 inches in the row according to the size of the variety. Plantings may be made from early spring until mid-June. For winter storage the later date is advisable.

HAWKEYE CHANTENAY. 70 days. This is a distinct improvement over the well known Chantenay, especially in color, texture, and quality of flesh. Roots $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at the shoulder; tapered, stump-rooted; flesh and core reddish-orange, fine grained, and tender; of sweet, delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

DANVERS, Half Long. 75 days. Very productive and popular for home and market garden; much used for shipping. Roots bright deep orange, 6 to 7 inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, uniformly tapered to the blunt end. Flesh bright orange, crisp, and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET HORN. 63 days. Popular for early market. Tops small. Roots reddish-orange; 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the shoulder, and tapered to about 1 inch thick at the blunt end; flesh reddish-orange, fine grained, sweet, and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.



Red Cored Chantenay

RED CORED CHANTENAY. 70 days. This is a distinct improvement over the well known Chantenay, especially in color, texture, and quality of flesh. Roots $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at the shoulder; tapered, stump-rooted; flesh and core reddish-orange, fine grained and tender; of sweet, delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

OX-HEART or GUERANDE. 75 days to produce roots of good table size. Especially desirable for field culture on heavy soil; good keeper and much used for stock feed. Roots scarlet-orange; broad, blunt, heart-shaped; become $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long; easily harvested. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. 85 days. A heavy cropper on light soils; much grown for stock. Roots scarlet-orange; 10 to 12 inches long, 2 inches thick at the top; tapered, pointed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

WHITE BELGIAN. In Ground. Late; heavily productive; grown for stock. Roots 8 to 10 inches long, 3 to 4 inches thick at the top; tapered, pointed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Cauliflower

Until lately cauliflower has been considered hard to grow. However, the same methods that produce good cabbage will grow good cauliflower. The only great difference is that cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight so as to make sure of the desirable white curd. This is most easily accomplished by gathering the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, it is important not to cramp the heads.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT. 57 days. Very early variety for home, market garden, and shipping. Plants dwarf, short stemmed. Heads snow white; roundish, compact; commonly weigh about 2 lbs.; similar to Early Snowball, but usually a little later than our strain. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 85c; oz., \$1.50, postpaid.

DANISH GIANT, Dry Weather. 65 days. Dependable variety to plant at the same time as Early Snowball, the crop being ready when Snowball has been harvested; one of the most dependable in adverse, dry weather. Plants dwarf, short stemmed; larger than Early Snowball. Heads large, 6 to 7 inches across, commonly weigh 2 lbs.; white with tinge of cream; of splendid quality. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 85c; oz., \$1.50, postpaid.

Celery

A row of celery in the home garden will supply a family with this delicious vegetable until late in the fall. Its hardiness and adaptability to various soils and weather conditions make it a very desirable crop to grow.

Celery seed will sprout at comparatively low temperatures, but it needs constant and abundant moisture, and for best results the soil should be rich and well prepared. The soil for starting plants should be fine and loose, and seed must be covered only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Germination is slow, and even under favorable conditions seed cannot be expected to start within two weeks. For fall and winter use in the North it may be planted from March 15th to April 15th. In other sections time of planting can be governed accordingly. When seedlings have 3 or 4 leaves well started, prick out about 3 inches apart each way. Keep the soil well moistened at all times and transplant to open ground when plants are 75 to 90 days old. Space the rows according to the method of blanching; 5 to 7 feet are required for soil blanching and 2 to 4 feet for other methods. Set the plants 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. To avoid pithiness or rotting of the stalk do not cover celery for blanching during warm weather.

GOLDEN YELLOW SELF BLANCHING. Tall. Early and particularly desirable for home and market garden, though not so desirable for shipping as the dwarf type of Golden Yellow Self Blanching. Plants fairly tall and

compact with firm stalks, 26 to 28 inches tall, which blanch readily and are of splendid quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c, postpaid.

WHITE PLUME. Valuable for early market. Foliage green, tinted white; stalks and foliage blanch very readily to snowy-white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c, postpaid.

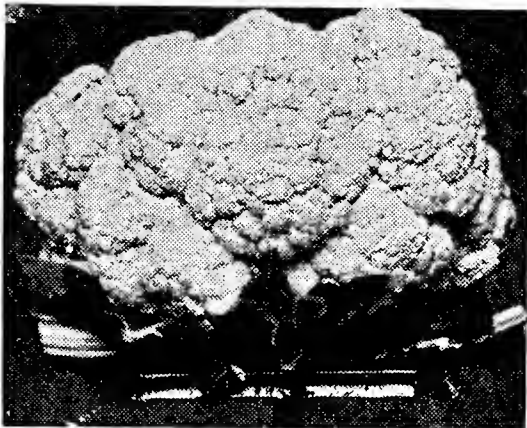
GIANT PASCAL. Matures late. Desirable for home and market garden. Plant large and compact. Leaf stalks long, thick, and solid; of unsurpassed rich, nutty flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c, postpaid.

Celeriac

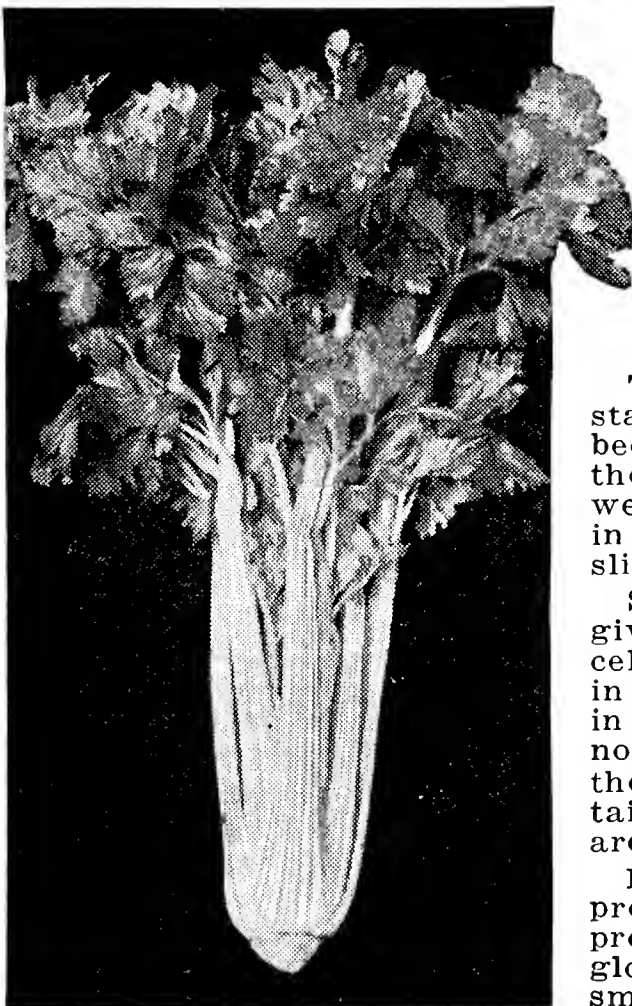
The roots instead of the leaf stalks of this kind of celery have been developed by cultivation and are the part used for food. They keep well for winter use and are excellent in soups and stews, or cooked and sliced for salad.

Sow seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant to moist, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in row. Give thorough culture. It is not necessary to earth up or "handle" the plants. After the roots have attained a diameter of 2 inches, they are fit for use.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE. An improved variety of turnip-rooted celery producing large tubers of nearly globular shape and comparatively smooth surface. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c, postpaid.



Danish Giant Cauliflower



Golden Yellow Self Blanching

Corn

Warm weather, rich soil, and moderate moisture are best for corn, but a satisfactory crop can be grown in any garden if the soil is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Sweet corn seed is likely to rot if planted in cold weather, so planting should be governed by this fact. Seeds may be planted either in rows or hills. If planted in rows, they should be spaced from 2½ to 4 feet apart, depending on the height of the variety; seeds should be dropped at the rate of 5 or 6 to the foot, and covered about 2 inches deep. If planting in hills, drop 5 or 6 seeds per hill and space the hills 3 feet apart each way. When plants are 4 or 5 inches tall, thin from 8 to 12 inches apart and keep well hoed until the ears are set.

Sweet Corn

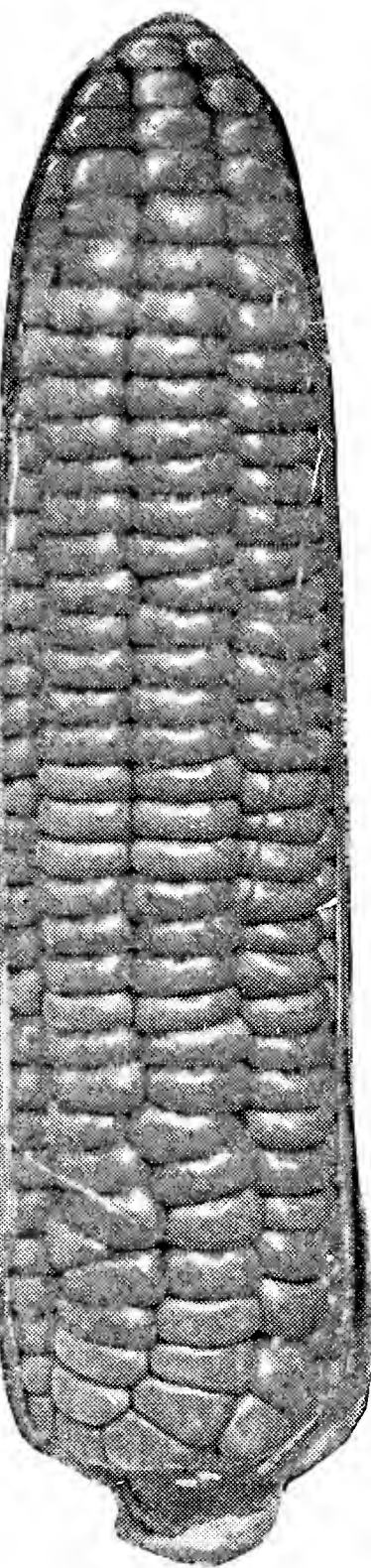
GOLDEN BANTAM. The best strain of Golden Bantam. Although not quite so early as Sunshine it is of much better quality. Plants dwarf; 4½ to 5 feet tall; very productive, commonly bearing 2 ears. Ears 6 to 7 inches long; strictly 8 rowed; very uniform. Kernels rich golden yellow, very tender, sweet, and of splendid rich flavor. 83 days. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE. A comparatively new early yellow sweet corn of very good quality. Three to 4 days earlier than our Golden Bantam; the plant is also taller and more vigorous, and the ears, 10 and 12 rowed, are considerably larger. A popular variety for market gardeners and a good home garden corn. 80 days. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

HAWKEYE TENDERGOLD. A wilt resistant hybrid-earlier than Golden Bantam. Produces ear 8 inches. Very tender and has no equal. ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

BANTAM EVERGREEN (Golden). Large ears, 7½ to 8 inches long, with 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels borne on strong stalks 6 to 7 feet tall. This variety combines the qualities of Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen in its rich golden cream color and good flavor, and because it remains in table condition a long while. Ready in 95 days. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Standard late variety, very valuable for canning and much grown for market. Plants 7 to 7½ feet tall. Ears 8 inches long; 2¼ to 2½ inches thick; 14 to 20 rowed. Kernels very deep, white, sweet, and tender; remain in table condition a long time. 105 days. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.



Golden Bantam

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Heavy yielding variety with Evergreen character. Valuable for home, market garden, and especially for canning. Plants 6½ to 7 feet tall, commonly with 2 or more ears. Ears 7½ to 9 inches long, 2 inches thick; set solid with irregular rows of kernels. These are white; shoe-peg form; very deep; sweet and tender. 110 days. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

Pop Corn

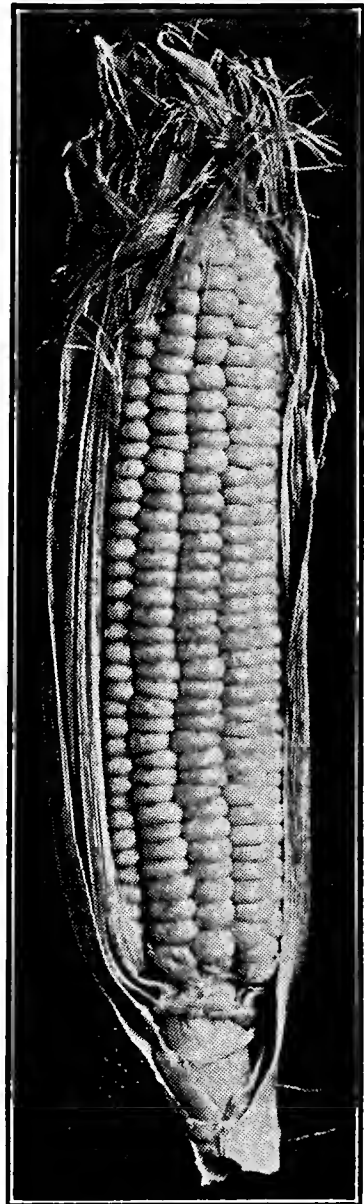
JAPANESE HULLESS. A dwarf medium late variety of excellent quality and a sure popper. The stout 4 inch ears with uneven rows furnish hard, flinty kernels. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

GOLDEN HULLESS. Plant 4½ to 5 feet tall. Ripe ears 3½ to 4 inches long; 1⅞ inches thick; blocky. Kernels rich golden yellow; pointed. Kernels large and white with a tinge of cream when popped. ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid.

Corn Salad

LARGE SEEDED, LARGE LEAVED. This is a small, quick growing salad plant for late fall, winter and spring use. The leaves are used as a substitute for lettuce and spinach.

During August or September sow the seed in shallow drills about 1 foot apart, covering with about ¼ inch of fine soil firmly pressed down.



Stowell's Evergreen

EARLY EVERGREEN. Very valuable canning and market sort, about 1 week earlier than Stowell's Evergreen from which it was developed. Plants 6½ to 7 feet tall. Ears about 7½ inches long, 2½ inches thick with 14 to 20 rows of very deep, white, sweet kernels that remain fresh and tender remarkably long. 98 days. ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid.

On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown on very rich soil. The seed we offer is extra cleaned. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

Chinese Cabbage

This is not a true cabbage and is often called Celery Cabbage because in shape the heads resemble celery. The leaves are more like those of turnip in color and texture. The flavor is distinct, and in the raw state is considered superior to cabbage. It combines the qualities of both celery and cabbage and is highly prized as a salad vegetable. Plant seed out of doors at the same time as turnip. Thin to 12 to 16 inches apart in the rows. If planted too early, this species will "bolt" during hot weather and fail to form heads.

CHIH LI. Early and very sure heading. Head becomes 18 to 20 inches tall, 3½ to 4 inches thick, tapered near tip, firm, well blanched, crisp, tender, and sweet. Superior to Chinese Improved or Pe Tsai. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

Cucumber

In all stages of growth the cucumber finds a place on our tables. Either raw or pickled it is served in salads, and it is a tasty relish by itself. A fine crop may easily be grown in openly exposed fairly rich soil. Planting should be delayed until all danger of frost is past. Soil for planting should be warm, fairly moist, and loose. Seed must be covered about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Plant in hills 3 to 5 feet apart, dropping 6 or 8 seeds to each hill. When 6 inches tall, thin to 3 in a hill.

BOSTON PICKLING. Splendid pickling and slicing sort. Fruits medium dark green; black spined; 6 to 7 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; symmetrical; only slightly tapered. 60 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

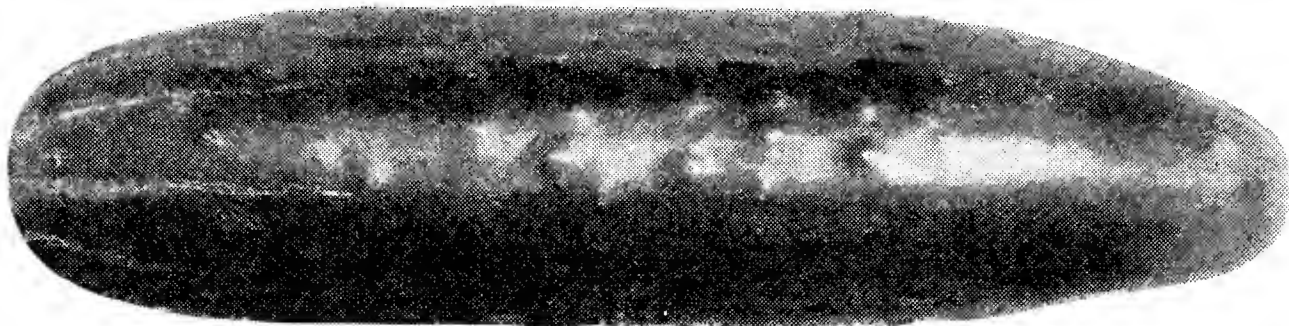
EARLY FORTUNE. One of the most desirable slicing sorts; extensively grown for shipping. Fruits very dark green; color retained a long time after harvest; white spined; 8 to 9 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; only slightly tapered; very uniform. 66 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE SPINE. The most popular white spined cucumber for the home garden; extensively grown for shipping. Fruits medium dark green; remain in good condition remarkably long; 7 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; slightly tapered; blunt. 60 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. The most popular and one of the best for the home garden; particularly desirable for slicing. Fruits rich dark green; black spined; 12 inches long; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; straight; cylindrical; with few seeds. 72 days. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EARLY CLUSTER. Very fine pickling sort; popular for early slicers. Fruits medium dark green; black spined; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; cylindrical and full at both ends. 56 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

EARLY SHORT GREEN or EARLY FRAME. Splendid for pickling and for slicing; very popular for home gardens.



Improved Long Green

Fruits bright medium green; black spined; 6 to 7 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; uniform; blunt. 56 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

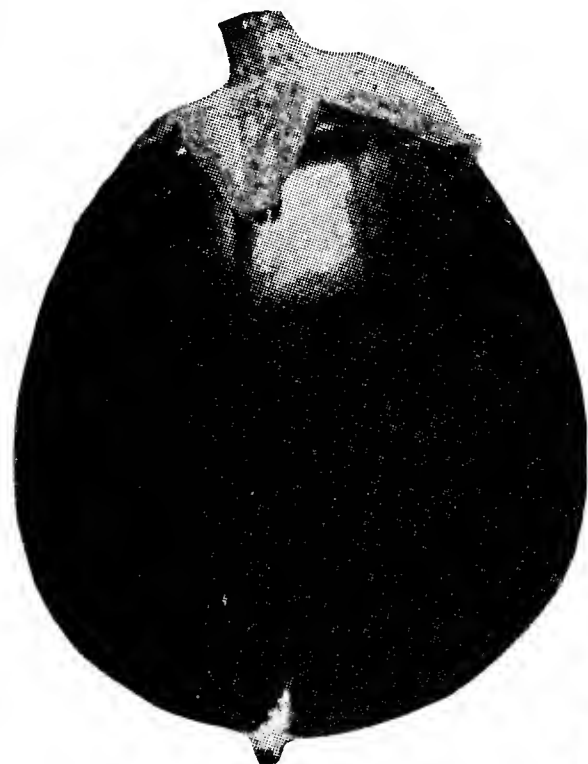
CHICAGO PICKLING. Valuable pickling and slicing variety. Fruits deep medium green; black spined; 6 to 7 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; taper very slightly toward each end; uniform. 60 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE. Splendid for home garden, market garden and shipping. Fruits very dark glossy green; 8 to 10 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; cylindrical; blunt; very uniform. 66 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

DAVIS PERFECT. Splendid dark green slicing variety particularly valuable for shipping. Fruits very dark green; retain color long after picking; white spined; 9 to 11 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; somewhat tapered at both ends; very few seeds. 68 days. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Egg Plant

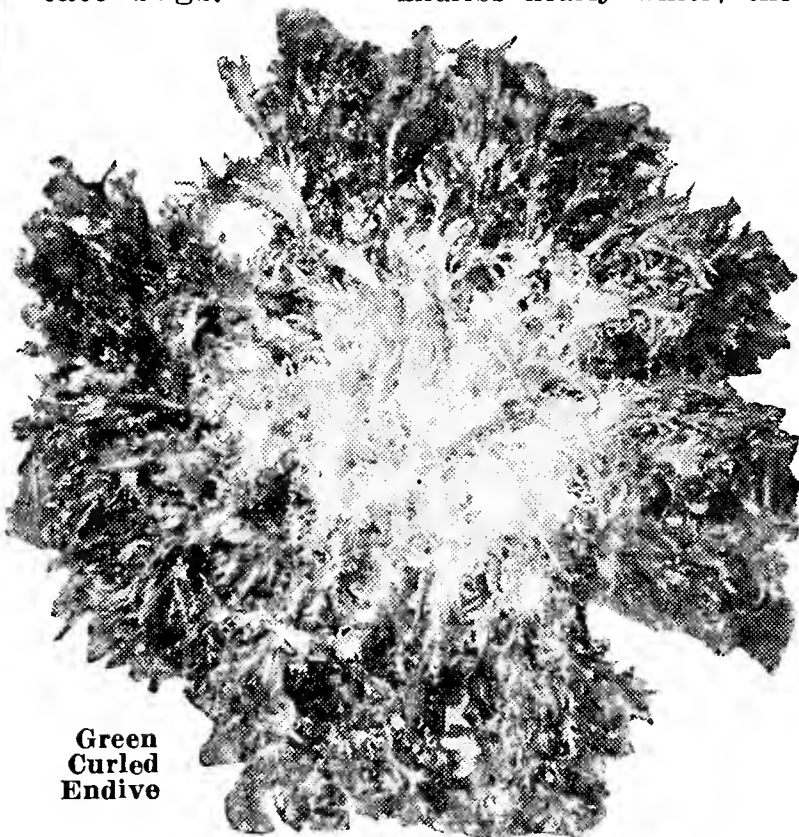
This semi-tropical plant requires continuous warm weather for best results. The seed germinates slowly and should be started in a hot-bed. Set the plants in the open ground when 2 in. tall, if the weather continues warm. Space $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Shade young plants from hot sun and spray with Paris Green to protect them from potato bugs.



Black Beauty Eggplant

BLACK BEAUTY. The fruits of this variety are large and symmetrical, maturing a little earlier than our New York Purple. It is thicker and broader than the other variety and retains its glossy black-purple coloring for a long time. This lasting quality makes it distinctly popular. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c, postpaid.

LARGE NEW YORK PURPLE (Spineless). This is the best variety and the most popular, owing to the vigor and productivity of the plants and the large size and fine quality of the fruits. The large, spreading plant yields 4 to 6 large oval fruits of fine dark purple color. The flesh is firm, meaty, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c, postpaid.



Green Curled Endive

Endive

For early use, sow about April 15th; for later supply, sow in June or July in rows 14 to 20 inches apart and when well started thin the plants to 1 foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days, a succession may be maintained.

Two or three successive plantings at intervals of a week or 10 days during July will provide endive for winter use. Just before killing frosts in the fall, dig the plants, being careful to take plenty of soil with the roots and to avoid injury to the leaves. Pack the plants closely together, store them in the cellar, and keep as dark as possible. In this way they will be self-blanching and of finer quality than when tied and blanched out of doors.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarolle). Crispness and tenderness make this endive unexcelled for salads. The broad leaves, twisted and waved, are of bright green with midribs nearly white; the inner leaves form a fairly solid cluster which blanches to deep creamy white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

GREEN CURLED, Green Ribbed. The leaves of this variety are finely divided, giving a mossy appearance. The center tends to blanch to a delicate white. The plant is hardy and vigorous and especially good for fall and winter use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Garlic

BULBS. As an appetizing dash of flavoring for soups and stews, many people use small quantities of this pear-shaped white bulb. In large amounts it has a strong odor and flavor. To grow garlic in the garden, the several sections or "cloves" of each bulb should be separated and set in rows 10 or 12 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the row. They should be taken up in the fall and stored in a cool, dry place until used.

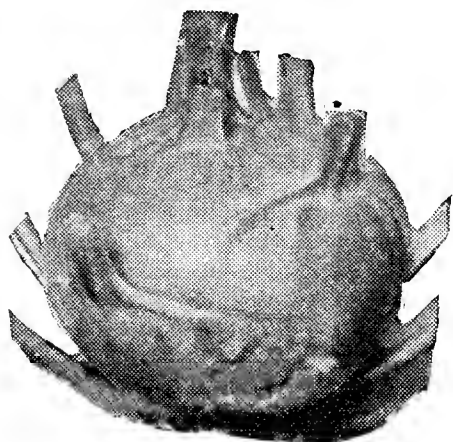
Kale or Borecole

In the South, especially, this member of the cabbage family is widely grown for greens. Most varieties have heavy, densely curled foliage of beautiful green, and the dwarf varieties are desirable for ornamental garden use. The culture is practically the same as that of late cabbage, but as the plants will withstand several degrees of frost they can grow late into the fall. Many think them at their best after the first heavy frosts.

DWARF GREEN CURLED. A popular home garden sort of exceptionally hardy growth. The low spreading plant bears finely curled, large, parsley-like leaves much used for greens and for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. Widely grown for greens. It is ornamental and so hardy that moderate frost improves rather than injures its quality. The plant grows 3 feet high and bears light green densely curled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Kohl Rabi



Kohl-rabi

The delicious flavor of this turnip-shaped bulb combines both cabbage and turnip. As early in spring as possible, sow the seed in light rich soil in rows 1½ feet apart. When plants are well established, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Plant at intervals of 10 days for a succession of bulbs until hot weather, after which they fail to grow. For fall use, plant the last of July.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA (For Forcing). The best table sort if used when the bulbs are 2 inches in diameter. It matures very early and produces medium sized, light green bulbs with white flesh of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c, postpaid.

Leek

This widely cultivated species of the onion family is a favorite substitute for green onions in fall and winter. It is a tasty addition to soups and stews. Sow early in spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, covering ½ inch deep. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If you desire very white and tender leeks, transplant when about 6 inches tall, set 4 inches apart in trenches about 2 feet apart, and gradually earth them up like celery.

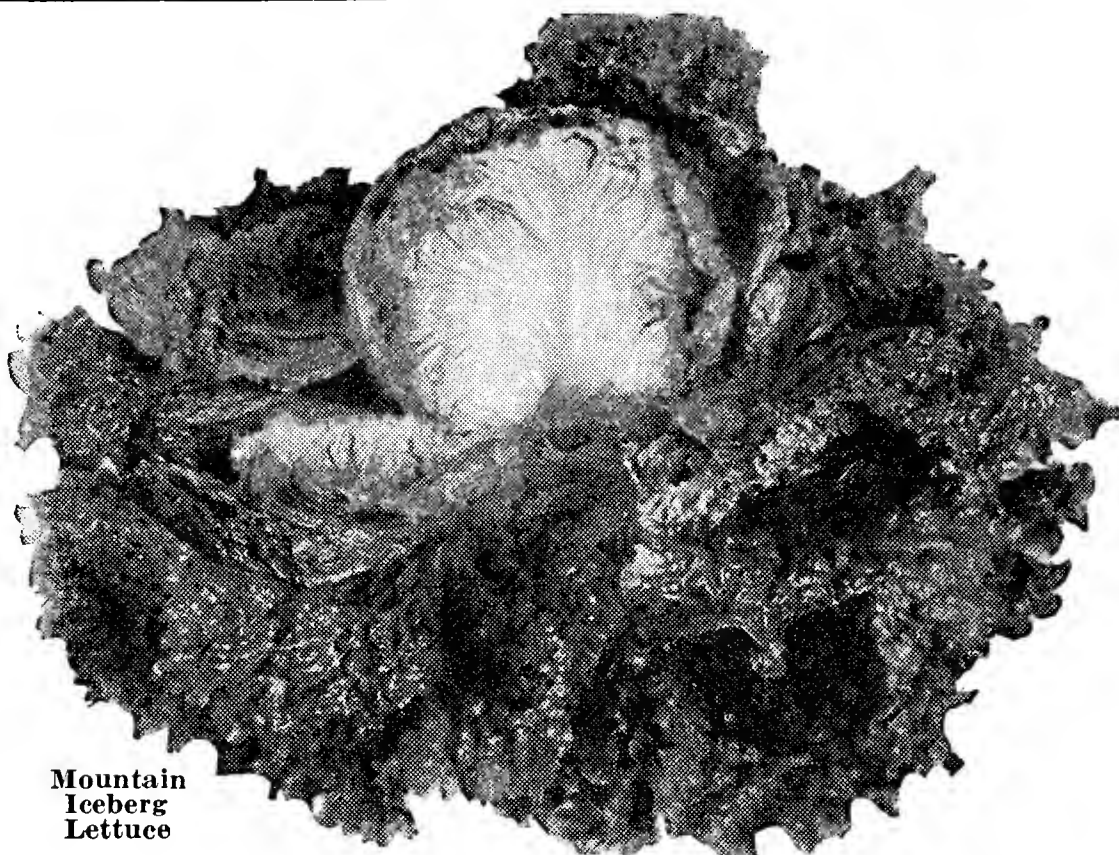
LARGE FLAG. The most extensively used and highly desirable variety of the strong growing type. This dependable plant is very easily cultivated in the home garden. It is broad leaved, with rather short but very thick stems. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c, postpaid.

Mustard

The greens, for which this quick growing plant is chiefly raised, are fully as healthful and nourishing as spinach. Mustard is related to turnip, and although the tops are much alike in richness of flavor, mustard leaves are more tender, and the stems are not so long and coarse.

Seed may be sown from early spring to midsummer in rows 18 inches apart. Thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. The plants are in condition for use as soon as the leaves are the size of one's hand. Mustard runs to seed quickly, so that successive plantings are necessary for a continuous supply.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. The leaves are large, light green with a tinge of yellow, and much crimped and frilled at the edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth. This variety is valued in the South on account of its vigorous growth, hardness, and good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c, postpaid.



Mountain
Iceberg
Lettuce

Lettuce

Green vegetables are now considered a part of our everyday diet, and among the special favorites are crisp leaves and heads of lettuce. No other vegetable contains more vitamins and other health bringing elements, and no other can be more easily grown in home gardens everywhere.

Lettuce seed germinates quickly and may be planted as soon as the cold wet days of spring are past. Sow seed in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, covering not more than ½ inch deep. The loose leaved type may be thinned to an inch or so apart as soon as a few leaves are formed, and when large enough for the table, they may be thinned as used. In this way space is provided at about the same rate as required for normal growth.

The conditions necessary to grow good head lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture, and steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until the heads are ready to use. A check in growth from lack of nourishment or moisture usually means no head. The most satisfactory results come from growing lettuce in cool weather. The seed should therefore be sown in boxes indoors or in the hot bed and set out as soon as weather conditions are favorable. If this is not practicable, sowing may be made in the open ground as soon as soil and weather conditions permit. The plants should be thinned to 10 inches apart in the row and thorough cultivation given to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture. A light application of fertilizer, such as nitrate of soda, used after the plants have made some growth, will be found very beneficial.

Heading Varieties

BIG BOSTON. 76 days. Very popular in all parts of the world; known as Trocadero in Europe. Especially valuable for summer and fall use out-of-doors, and for hotbed and cold frame culture. Glossy, plain edged leaves tinged brown on the margins; forms a firm, well folded head, buttery-yellow at the heart and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

HANSON. 82 days. Very hardy; widely used in all parts of America. Plant very large with broad, thick, frilled, light yellowish-green leaves; forms quite large, globular, very hard cabbage-like head which is white at the heart, crisp, sweet, and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

ICEBERG. 82 days. Very popular for home gardens; tender head and thin leaves make it unsuitable for shipping. Plant large with broad, crisp, wavy light green leaves tinged brown on margins. Head very large, hard, crumpled; white inside; crisp, very sweet and of good quality, but not buttery. Must not be confused with the familiar shipping variety. New York, which is commonly called Iceberg by shippers and green grocers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

MAY KING. 61 days. The earliest heading lettuce; standard for greenhouse forcing and does splendidly out of doors in early spring. Plants small, allowing very close planting. Light green tinged with brown; head medium small, round, firm; interior rich golden-yellow, buttery, of splendid quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Lettuce

Loose Leaved Varieties

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Early. Dependable in all parts of America and widely grown in home and market gardens. Plant large, attractive, compact; broad, frilled light green leaves that are of fine crisp texture and splendid quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.**

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. Also known as "White Seeded Simpson." Hardy, dependable, early; popular for home gardens. Plant large, compact, light lustrous green; leaves broad, frilled, firm, crisp, sweet, and of good quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.**

GRAND RAPIDS. Very early. Hardy, disease resistant; the most widely used and best adapted variety for greenhouse forcing. Plants large, upright, compact, and handsome; bright solid light green; leaves large, broad; margin much frilled; very tender and sweet when grown under glass. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.15, postpaid.**

PRIZE HEAD. Very early, quick growing, and one of the most popular for home gardens. Plant medium large, strictly loose-leaf; leaves broad, crumpled, and frilled; outside leaves tinged red, inner leaves wholly green; very crisp, sweet, and tender. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.15, postpaid.**

CHICKEN LETTUCE. Very hardy, rapid growing, medium light green, non-heading butter type which produces flower stalks early and furnishes an abundance of leaves over a long period of growth. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c, postpaid.**

Cos or Romaine

This lettuce is frequently called celery lettuce on account of its erect habit of growth and because it possesses dark colored spatulate leaves with prominent midribs. When grown in home gardens, plants should be thinned to about 8 inches apart so that each one will have plenty of room. Does not make solid heads in hot weather.

EARLY WHITE SELF FOLDING, or TRIANON. This is the most popular variety in America and the one most widely used. It is medium large and grows about 8 or 9 inches tall. The outer leaves are medium light green, and the interior of the head is whitish-green. As a salad variety for the home garden this has no superior. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.**

Okra or Gumbo

Okra is raised for its pods which are extensively used in soups, stews, catsup and other relishes. They are at their best when 1 to 3 inches long. It is commonly grown in the South where it is very popular. Seed does not germinate well at cool temperatures and planting should be delayed until the ground is warm. Drop 4 or 5 seeds to the foot in rows about 2½ feet apart and cover about an inch deep. Thin to about 1½ feet in the row and keep thoroughly cultivated.

DWARF LONG POD, GREEN. This okra is especially adapted for home garden use because the pods remain in prime condition for cooking or canning until quite large. They are long, fluted, dark green, and of very good quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c, postpaid.**

WHITE VELVET. A sort popular in the South. It is productive of very large white pods that are smooth and tender until nearly full size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c, postpaid.**

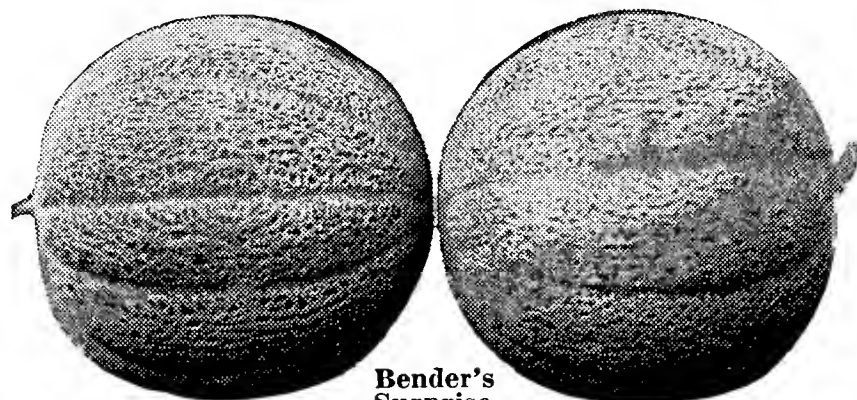


Okra, Green Pod

Musk Melon

Few products of the garden give as much pleasure as ripe sweet melons fresh from the vines. The home gardener can now enjoy this luscious garden prize at its best. Our list is made up of the most desirable varieties suited for growing wherever melons can be grown.

In sections where the summers are short, seed can be planted indoors or in hot beds in small boxes. The young plants can be transferred to the garden when danger of frost is past. If practicable, spade in a liberal forkful of well rotted manure at the bottom of each hill. The rows should be at least 6 feet apart and the hills 3 feet apart in the rows. In general, the culture is the same as that for cucumber.



Bender's Surprise

Orange Fleshed Varieties

BENDER'S SURPRISE. A delicious salmon-fleshed melon. Fruit medium to large; oval; distinctly ribbed and covered with slight patches of netting; skin light yellow when ripe. 85 to 90 days. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.**

HEARTS OF GOLD. This popular medium sized melon follows the earlier varieties. It is fine to plant for succession as it ripens in about 100 days. The fruits are 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The smooth orange-salmon flesh is exceptionally thick and fine flavored. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.**

OSAGE. The large oval ribbed fruits have a soft dark green skin lightly marked with fine open netting. They are usually 8 or 9 inches long and 7 or 8 inches thick and ripen in about 95 days. Deep orange-salmon flesh of great thickness and particularly pleasing quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.**

TIP TOP. One of the earliest of large home garden melons, 85 to 90 days. A short, oval melon, usually 7 or 8 inches long, symmetrically ribbed with a medium amount of netting, and creamy-yellow when

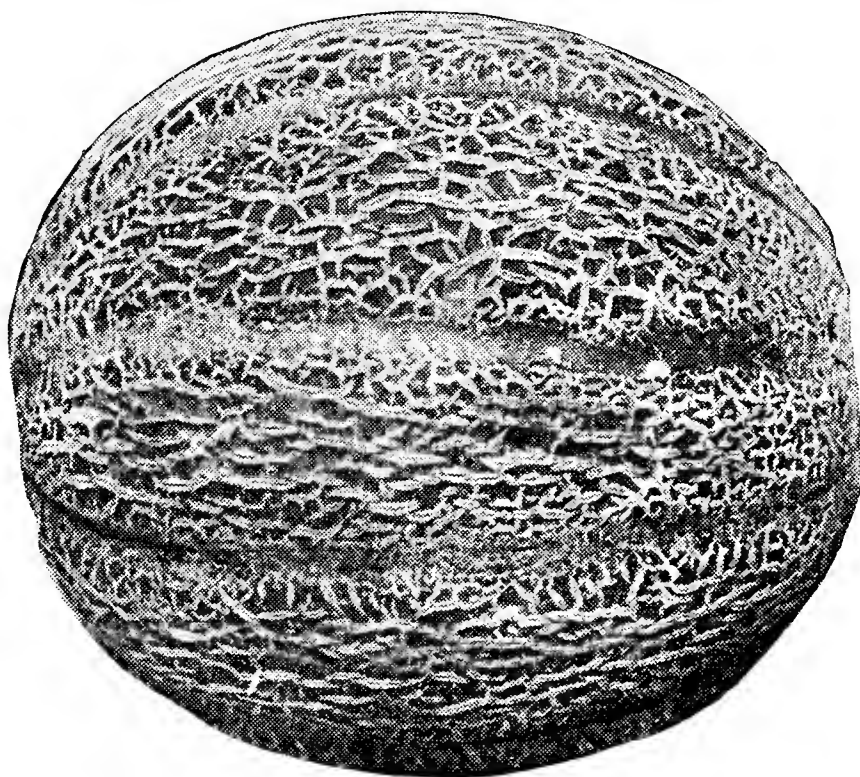
ripe. The thick deep yellow flesh is fine grained and sweet flavored. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.**

Green Fleshed Varieties

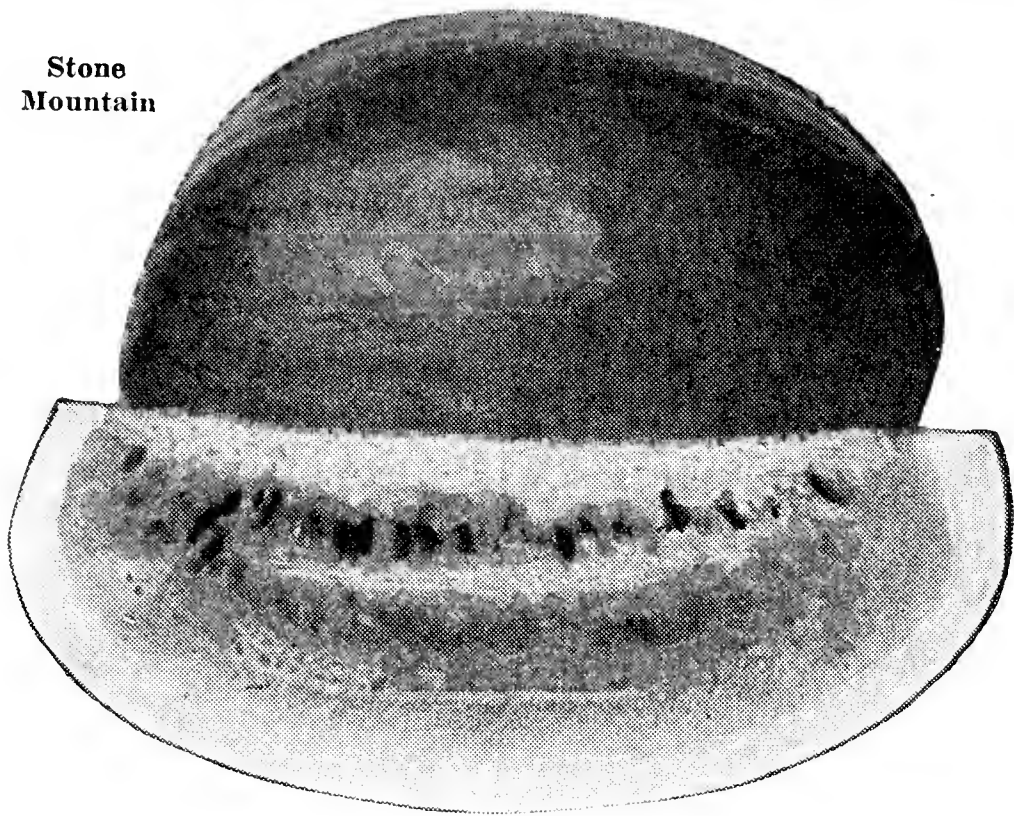
EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. The earliest of the green fleshed melons, ripening in 80 days. The fruits weigh 4 to 6 pounds. The flesh is exceptionally sweet and juicy. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.**

NETTED GEM or ROCKY FORD. A comparatively small green fleshed melon of the oval type, weighing about 2 pounds, and ideal for serving in halves. It is probably one of the most widely known and extensively grown of its class. A sure and abundant yielder. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.**

HONEY DEW, Green Fleshed. The best known of the so-called winter melons. The creamy-yellow fruits are nearly round, about 6 inches in diameter, with a downy sparsely netted skin. Honey Dew has very thick flesh, light emerald green in color. It is fine grained, melting, and delicious. The melons may be picked before they are fully ripe and stored in a cool place. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.**



Osage

Stone
Mountain

Stone Mountain or Dixie Belle

95 days. A recent introduction from Georgia, already very popular in the South and destined to be so in the North. Huge in size, it nevertheless is comparatively early and has remarkable quality. The fruits are nearly round in shape and rich green in color. The flesh is a uniform red; very sweet, juicy, and crisp, without stringiness. The seeds are very few and hence costly for the seed grower to produce. Not a good shipper, but ideal for home garden, local market and roadside stand. Weight 40 to 80 pounds. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 80c; 2 lbs., \$1.55, postpaid.

SWEET HEART. Splendid shipper and popular home and market garden sort. Fruits very large; round to slightly oblong, with blocky ends; light green with fine, darker veining; rind hard and tough; flesh bright red, crisp, and sweet; seeds black. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 80c; 2 lbs., \$1.55, postpaid.

HAWKEYE PEERLESS. Highest quality very early melon. Fruits of medium size, roundish to oval; bright green, faintly veined; rind firm, brittle; flesh bright scarlet, of splendid quality; seeds white. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 80c; 2 lbs., \$1.55, postpaid.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE (Gypsy). This old Southern favorite has the most conspicuous striping of the oblong types. The rind is moderately thick and strong, and the flesh is juicy and sweet. A very desirable white-seeded variety, but only useful where summers are long. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid.

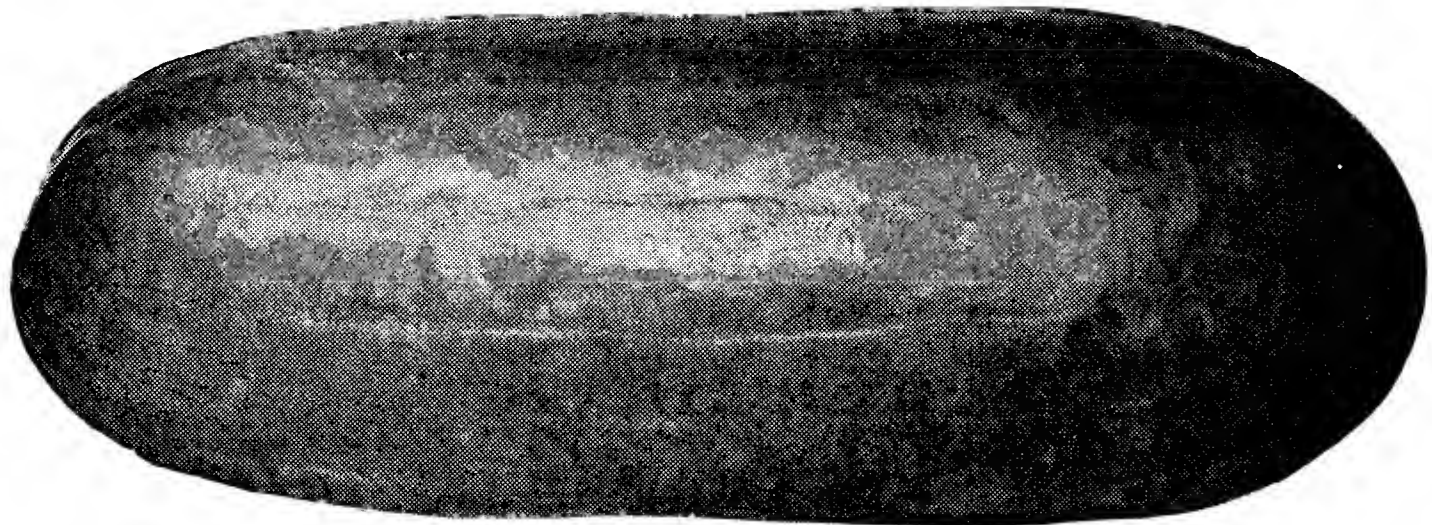
KLECKLEY'S SWEETS or MONTE CRISTO. Distinctly a home garden melon as the dark bluish-green rind is so crisp that it breaks easily. The long, oval fruits are slightly larger near the blossom end. They weigh from 25 to 35 pounds and ripen in 105 days. We know of none better in quality of flesh. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid.

Watermelon

CULTURE: Watermelons require a rich, light, sandy soil. They can be grown successfully in northern states if given reasonable care and plenty of sunlight. Hills should be prepared in the same manner as for muskmelons, but should be set 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Manure deeply and thoroughly and keep well watered. Sow 8 to 10 seeds to the hill and thin out the plants to 3 strong ones. One ounce will sow 25 hills. 4 pounds to the acre. Slugshot, Garden Guard, and Plantgard are the proper insecticides to use to combat the melon bugs. Evergreen for Aphis.

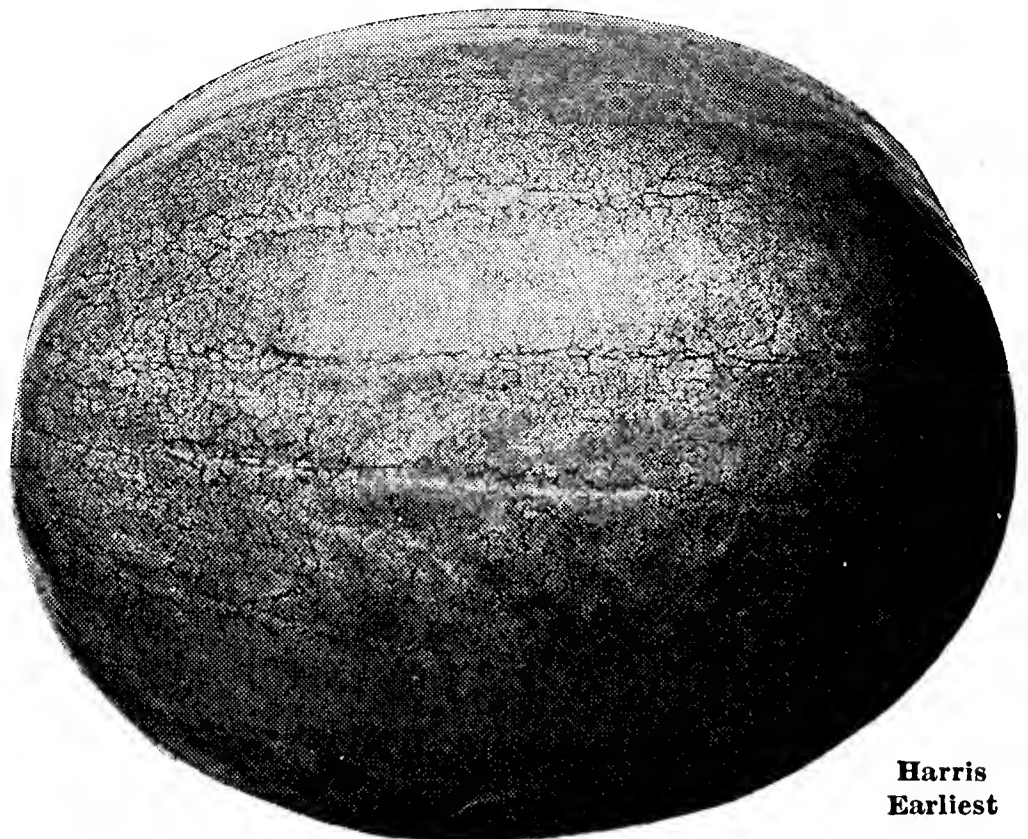
IRISH GREY. Main crop. Especially valuable for distant shipping. Fruits large; oblong; uniform light grayish-green; rind extremely hard and tough; flesh bright red; of good quality. Seeds white. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid.

TOM WATSON. This long smooth melon is especially favored in the South. The rich green skin is faintly webbed with a veining of deeper green, and the thin rind is tough and rubbery. Vines hardy, vigorous, and productive; flesh distinctly crisp and juicy. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid.



Tom Watson

HARRIS' EARLIEST. By far the earliest and one of the most attractive watermelons. The fruits are oval but blocky. They ripen in 80 days and are large for so early a melon. Home gardeners in the North will find this particularly satisfactory. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid.

Harris
Earliest

Onion

No other vegetable, probably, is used in so many ways as the onion. Raw or cooked, alone or with other vegetables, it is equally desirable. As an appetizer it has no superior, and many a favorite dish would be tasteless without it.

A row or two of onions in the home garden will furnish a supply from mid-summer to the following spring. Onions are very hardy, and the seeds will germinate in cool weather. They can be safely planted just as soon as the soil can be prepared. Shallow planting is advisable, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch being about right. When 2 or 3 inches tall, the young plants can be thinned to prevent crowding. They may be thinned again when 6 or 8 inches tall, and the plants removed can be used as green onions. After that, they can be pulled as needed, and those that are left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter.

Red Varieties

RED WETHERSFIELD. This is one of the oldest and best known red onions. Even in poor soils it produces heavily, and in the East it is extensively grown. The bulbs are large and flat, but quite thick, with a deep purple-red skin. The flesh is purplish-white and moderately fine grained, with a rather strong but pleasant flavor. It is one of the best keepers. Used for sets. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.45, postpaid.**

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. Our trials continue to prove that this variety also is one of the best keepers. The globes are medium to large in size and medium early. A smooth deep purplish-red skin covers the paler flesh which is mild, fine grained, and tender. This onion is excellent for home gardens. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$1.60, postpaid.**

Yellow Varieties

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. The most extensively used main crop yellow onion for the home garden. The bulbs are medium to large sized, uniformly globe-shaped and white fleshed, with a crispness and an excellent mild flavor. Highly recommended. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.45, postpaid.**

PRIZETAKER. One of the largest of the late or main crop sorts. Its globular shape, yellowish-brown skin, white tender flesh, and mild flavor have won it great popularity. It is very productive and keeps well into the winter. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.**

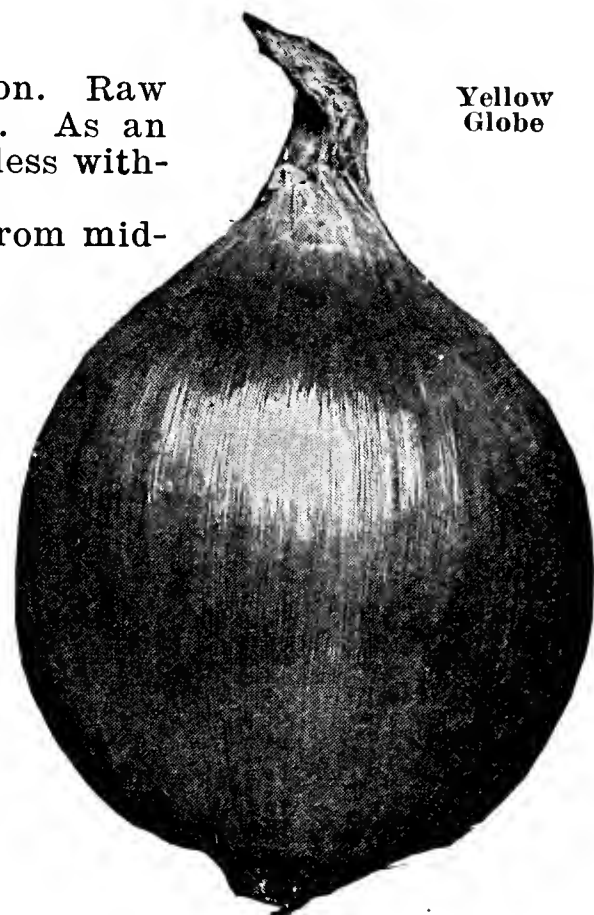
SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. A very hardy and prolific late or main crop variety. It is similar to Southport Red Globe, but the bulbs are rich yellow, average a bit larger in size, and mature later. The creamy-white flesh is fine grained and of a mild and excellent flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.**

HAWKEYE YELLOW GLOBE. Skin is a deep yellow bordering on orange and the flesh lemon yellow. Becomes clear and transparent when cooked. Hardy and productive. Enjoys heavy demand in the markets. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.**

EBENEZER. Recommended for home use. Especially productive of large, somewhat flattened onions with a yellow skin and white, firm flesh. It matures in 90 days and keeps hard and sound all winter. A leading variety for onion sets. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.**



Ebenezer or Japanese



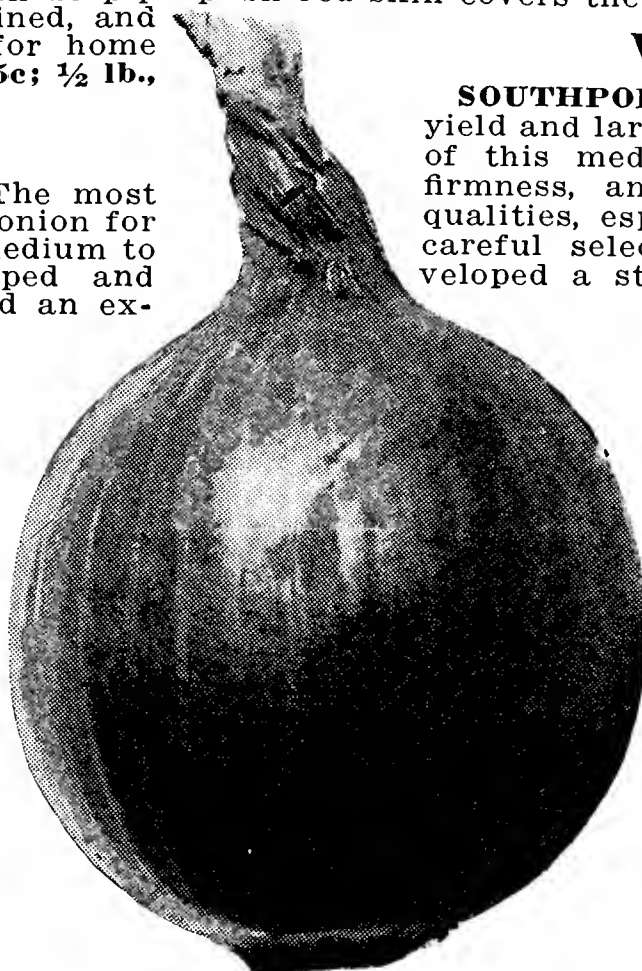
Yellow
Globe

White Varieties

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Abundant yield and large size are valuable characteristics of this medium early onion. Its whiteness, firmness, and mild flavor are also splendid qualities, especially for cooking. By years of careful selection and breeding we have developed a strain that is unsurpassed in uniformity and attractiveness of shape and color. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.90, postpaid.**

WHITE PORTUGAL (American Silverskin). This is the best flattened white onion under cultivation. When young, it is a favorite as green onions or in salads because of its fine flavor. It is medium early, of middle size, and an excellent keeper. Home gardeners are urged to plant it, especially in Northern latitudes. Often used for sets. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.90, postpaid.**

WHITE QUEEN. The earliest of all onions, very white skinned, and of special value for pickling. Although when full grown the bulbs are flat and 2 inches in diameter, at pickling size they are small and nearly round. The quality is mild and sweet. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.90, postpaid.**

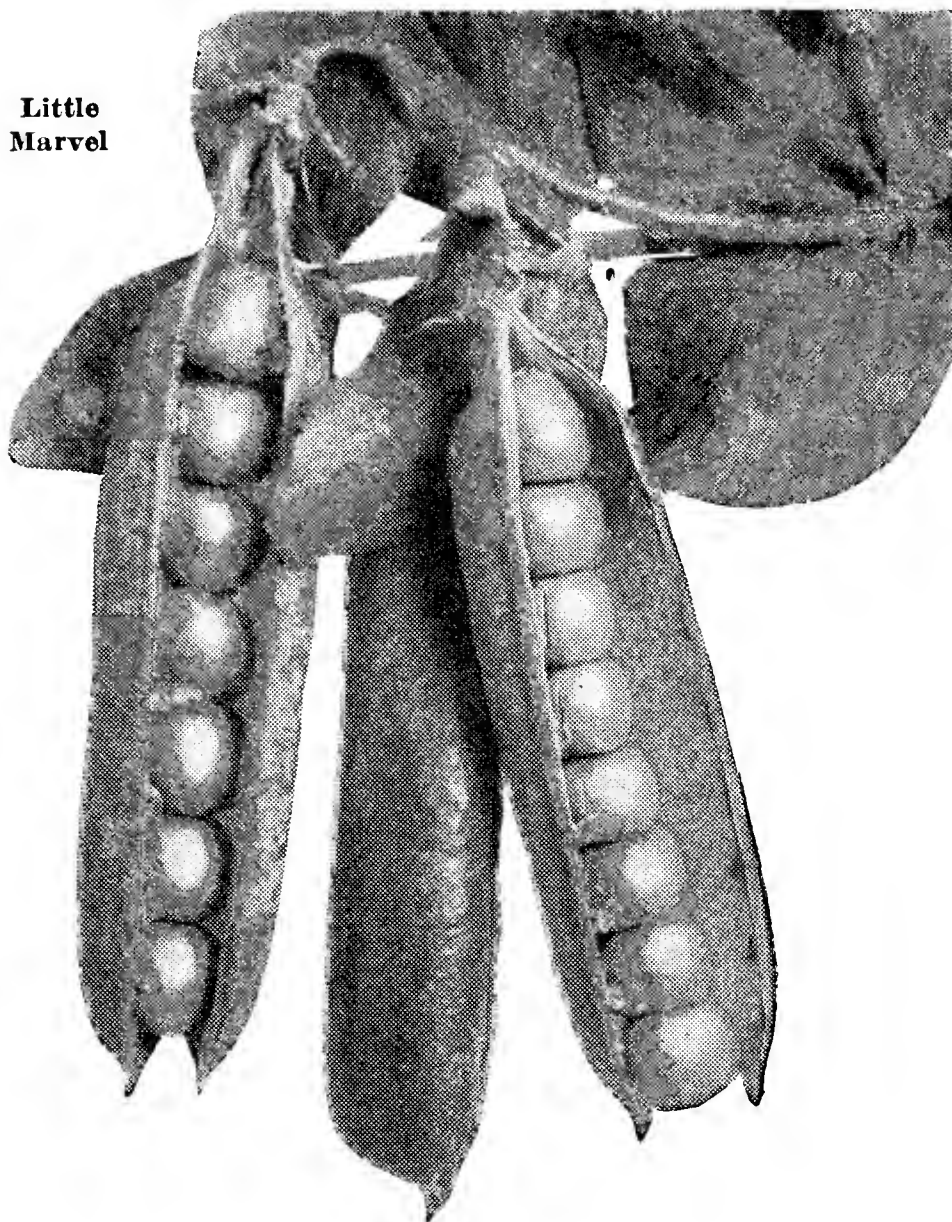


Southport Red Globe

Parsnips

Parsnips may be harvested at times when the garden has little else to offer. Let them remain in the ground over winter, and dig them during a thaw or when the spring thaw comes—they will be as sweet and tender as ever. A freeze is required to sweeten them. For the best results deep soil is needed, and fresh manure should not be used as it will cause the roots to divide.

HOLLOW CROWN, Thick Shoulder. This is the best and most popular variety in cultivation. The skin is smooth and white, while the flesh is tender. The roots grow 18 to 20 inches in length, but the first 8 inches from the top is the best part. The sweetness and tenderness are increased by moderate freezing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 75c, postpaid.**

Little
Marvel

Peas

To be at their best, peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture, and long daylight hours. They are not injured by light frosts and may be planted as early in spring as the condition of the soil will permit. The earliest plantings are usually the most successful.

The time needed to reach table condition is so evenly graduated among the varieties that by planting some of the several varieties at the same time a well arranged succession can be obtained extending over a period of 30 days. Successive plantings of a desirable variety will also provide a succession, but this cannot be extended over as long a period with good results.

The seeds should be planted in rows at a depth of 1½ to 2 inches. The rows should be 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and about 28 to 42 inches apart for the taller sorts.

All varieties growing more than 1½ feet high do better if staked up or otherwise supported when 4 to 6 inches tall. This support is usually given by sharpened branches of trees set between the double rows. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. Even though just a few pods begin to ripen, new pods will cease to form, and those partly advanced will stop growing.

First Early Varieties

ALASKA. This variety is extremely early. The round pods, 2½ inches long, contain 5 to 8 peas which are ready for use in about 55 days. The peas are small, round, and tender. The vines are 2½ to 3 feet tall, and when possible they should be given support. Seeds are small, round, and bluish-green. ½ lb., 17c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

PREMIUM GEM. Valuable home garden variety, ready in 62 days. Vines 18 inches tall, medium green. Pods medium green, 2¾ inches long, ½ inch thick; plump, straight, blunt ended. Seeds medium sized, green, wrinkled, interior green. ½ lb., 17c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

AMERICAN WONDER or NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Very important early dwarf variety for the home garden, 59 days. Vines 12 to 14 inches high; dark green; very productive. Pods medium green; 3 inches long, ½ inch wide; plump, straight, blunt ended; seeds medium small, squarish, wrinkled, green, interior green. ½ lb., 17c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

LAXTONIAN. A little earlier than other dwarf large-podded peas, this variety is generally considered the best of its class. The blue-green pods are often more than 4 inches long and contain 8 dark green peas of finest quality. It is especially recommended for home garden use. The seeds are large, wrinkled; green and cream in color. ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid.

LITTLE MARVEL. As the main crop in any home garden, this is the most desirable dwarf variety. It is only 4 or 5 days later than the earliest garden pea. The dark green vines, 18 to 20 inches tall, grow vigorously and are laden with pods 3 inches long, blunt ended, and packed with peas of medium size. These are temptingly dark green, and very tender and sweet. Seeds are squarish, wrinkled, and green in color. ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid.

GRADUS. Earliness and high quality are combined in this wrinkled pea of medium height. The vines are 3 to 3½ feet tall and bear pods 4 inches long, filled with 6 to 9 large peas. They are ready for use in 55 to 62 days and are undoubtedly as sweet and tender as any variety in cultivation. Seeds are large and wrinkled. ½ lb., 17c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

Midseason Varieties

DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY. This pea grows only about 2 feet tall. Our stock of this variety resembles that of Telephone, and the pods are well filled with peas of the same good quality. It is an excellent variety to follow the early peas in the home garden. Seeds large, wrinkled, green. 75 to 80 days. ½ lb., 17c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

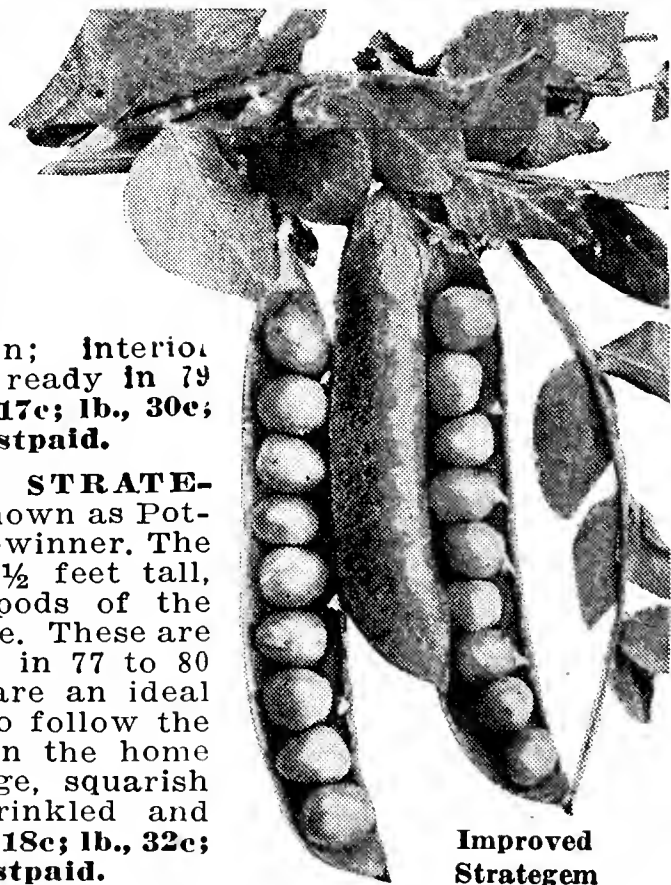
BLISS EVERBEARING. Popular for the home garden and similar to Yorkshire Hero. Vines 30 inches tall; dark green; thrifty; of long bearing period. Pods medium green; borne in pairs; 3 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; plump, straight, blunt. Green peas large, sweet; of marrowy texture and flavor. Dry seeds large, green, wrinkled, interior pale green. 72 days. ½ lb., 17c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

TELEPHONE. The vigorous vines with large light green leaves are 4 to 4½ feet tall. They are heavily loaded with very large well formed pods, often 5 to 5½ inches long. These are light yellowish-green and normally contain 8 to 10 very large peas of delicate light green color and unexcelled quality. Dry seeds are large, pear-shaped, wrinkled and green. 73 days. ½ lb., 17c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

Peas—Late Varieties

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Excellent for home and market gardens. Vines 4½ to 5 feet tall; dark green; branched. Pods light green, often in pairs; 3 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; very plump; straight; blunt. Seeds medium size; finely wrinkled; green; interior green. Peas ready in 79 days. ½ lb., 17c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

IMPROVED STRATEGEM. Also known as Potlatch or Prize-winner. The vine, about 2½ feet tall, bears large pods of the Telephone type. These are ready for use in 77 to 80 days. They are an ideal late variety to follow the earlier ones in the home garden. Large, squarish seeds are wrinkled and green. ½ lb., 18c; 1 lb., 32c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid.

Improved
Strategem

Pepper

Uses in cooking have divided garden peppers into two classes, "Hot" and "Sweet." Hot peppers are used principally in condiments, in pickles, and in relishes. They are smaller than the sweet ones, and the smallest varieties are usually the hottest. Sweet peppers are larger and have thick flesh. Their flavor is pleasantly mild, and they are becoming more and more popular for stuffing, for use in salads, and for combining with other vegetables and with meats.

Their culture and soil and temperature requirements are about the same as that for egg plant. A moderate dressing of guano, poultry manure, or complete commercial fertilizer, hoed into the soil after the plants are 6 or 8 inches tall, will be very beneficial.

"Sweet" Varieties

CALIFORNIA WONDER. Thickness of flesh alone, which is often $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, places this sweet pepper above all others. It is crisp and juicy, too, without a trace of pungency. Vigorous growing plants bear a heavy yield of blocky fruits that become as much as 5 inches long and 4 inches wide. They are unusually good for serving whole. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c, postpaid.**

CHINESE GIANT. Fruits are often 6 inches across and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches deep. The flesh is moderately thick and very mild. The fruits are rich bright green when young, and bright cherry red at maturity. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c, postpaid.**

HARRIS' EARLY GIANT. This is a choice home garden sort, especially for Northern growing, because it ripens early. The peppers are larger than any other early ones, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 4 inches long, while from 6 to 10 are produced on one plant. For unripe picking they are medium dark green and at maturity are bright red. The flesh is moderately thick and of excellent quality. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c, postpaid.**

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE. This earliest pepper of the "bell" type is a combination of both Hot and Sweet; the ribs are quite pungent while the rest of the fruit is mild. The medium sized square fruits are deep green when immature and scarlet when ripe. Our stock is superior in uniformity of size, shape, and earliness. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 17c; oz., 30c, postpaid.**

RUBY KING. Excellent for home, market, garden, and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific. Fruits large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches through, slightly tapered; deep green becoming bright deep red; flesh thick, sweet, and mild. Ready in 68 days. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 17c; oz., 30c, postpaid.**

WORLD BEATER. One of the best of the large peppers. Fruits 5 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Flesh mild and thick. Rich deep red when ripe. Very productive and a good shipper. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 17c; oz., 30c, postpaid.**

PIMIENTO. The fruits of Pimiento are excellent for stuffing and for canning. The shape is distinctly cone-like, the size is medium, and the color glossy green when young, ruby red when ripe. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 17c; oz., 30c, postpaid.**

"Hot" Varieties

RED CHILI. Short bushy plants are literally covered with small tapering peppers about 2 inches long. They change to bright red when ripe and are very hot. They are dried, ground, and chiefly used for making pepper sauce. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c, postpaid.**

LONG RED CAYENNE. This well known, medium early pepper is especially good for drying purposes. The fruit is 4 inches long and 1 inch thick, twisted and pointed. It is deep green when young and bright red when ripe. The flesh is strong and pungent. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c, postpaid.**



Ruby King Peppers

Parsley

Besides its value for flavoring and garnishing, parsley is now considered a real food. The leaves may be used green, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to powder, and kept bottled.

Parsley seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating. It grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in spring in rows 1 to 2 feet apart with a covering of not more than a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up, thin them 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. As soon as those of the curled varieties are about 3 inches high, cut off all the leaves; the new growth will be brighter and better curled. Every cutting, made in this way, will improve the quality of the leaves.

PLAIN or SINGLE. The leaves are deeply cut, flat, and dark green in color. They are much used for flavoring and for drying. The plant is hardy and easily grown. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c, postpaid.**

EXTRA TRIPLE CURLED (Moss Curled). This vigorous, compact grower is one of the most popular varieties because of its deep green color and tightly curled leaves that look like moss. It is unusually decorative for table use. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c, postpaid.**

HAMBURG, Thick Rooted. The root of this variety is edible and resembles a parsnip in color and shape. The flesh is white, dry, and similar to Celeriac in flavor. It is used for flavoring soups and stews. The roots may be stored in sand for winter use. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c, postpaid.**

Parsnip

Parsnips grow best in a loose, rich sandy loam, but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady, abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and when well up, thin to about 5 inches apart in the row. Keep the ground moist if possible. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be used as a spring vegetable when the ground has thawed.

HOLLOW CROWN, Thick Shoulder. This is the best and most popular variety in cultivation. The skin is smooth and white, while the flesh is tender. The roots grow 18 to 20 inches in length, but the first 8 inches from the top is the best part. The sweetness and tenderness are increased by moderate freezing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., 75c, postpaid.**

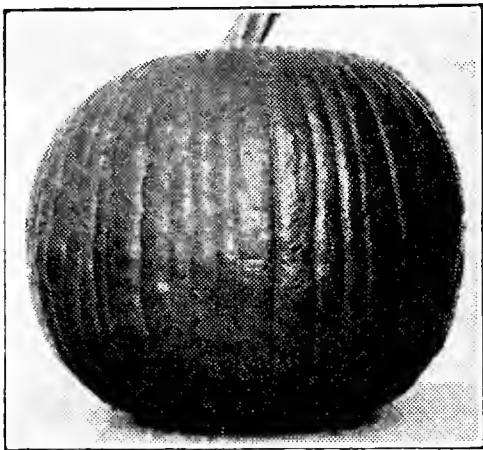


Chinese Giant Pepper

Pumpkin

Pumpkins are typically American, and pumpkin pie is one of our truly American dishes. They are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather than melons or cucumbers, but they are cultivated in about the same way.

HAWKEYE PRIZE. Pumpkins of this variety weighing 150 pounds are not uncommon. They are round, flat, and red-orange in color. The flesh is thick, solid, and bright-yellow orange. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$0.00, postpaid.



Large Yellow Connecticut or Big Tom

LARGE YELLOW or CONNECTICUT FIELD. This sort is grown largely in the corn field for stock, but the flesh is moderately fine grained, highly flavored, and very good for pies. The plants are exceedingly strong and productive. The fruits weigh about 20 pounds and are a rich deep orange-yellow color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW. A very large sort popular in the South. The crook-necked pumpkins are

18 to 20 inches long, weigh 10 to 15 pounds, and swell at the blossom end to a bulb shape. The color is creamy-white striped with green. The flesh is light yellow, very thick, rather coarse but sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

PIE or WINTER LUXURY. This variety is very popular for the home garden. The fruit matures in 75 to 80 days, weighs 8½ pounds, and is nearly round. The skin is light yellow with a russet tinge and finely netted; the flesh is rich creamy-yellow, very thick, sweet, and finely flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE. These pumpkins are also just the right size for home use. The fruits weigh about 7 pounds and are produced abundantly, maturing in 75 days. The skin is light yellow tinged with russet; the flesh is rich orange, thick, sweet, and finely flavored. They keep very well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Radish

The culture of radishes is so easy and the results so sure that they are probably found in more home gardens than any other vegetable. The varieties of radish differ so distinctly that the home gardener is able to obtain almost anything he prefers in the way of shape, color, size, and season.

The ground for growing radishes should be finely prepared and as free as possible of small stones and lumps. Plant seed about ½ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and when up about an inch thin to 1 or 2 inches apart. Radishes are at their best when growth is quick and steady. A moderate temperature and constant moisture are favorable for best results. Most varieties become pithy soon after reaching full size. In order to keep a continuous supply, successive plantings should be made.

HAWKEYE SCARLET GLOBE. The bright carmine-red color, perfect oval shape, threadlike tap-root, and ideal size combine to make this the most desirable of early table radishes. Until they are nearly an inch in diameter, the flesh is crisp and mild. They will reach this size in 25 to 30 days and are at their best when not quite full grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

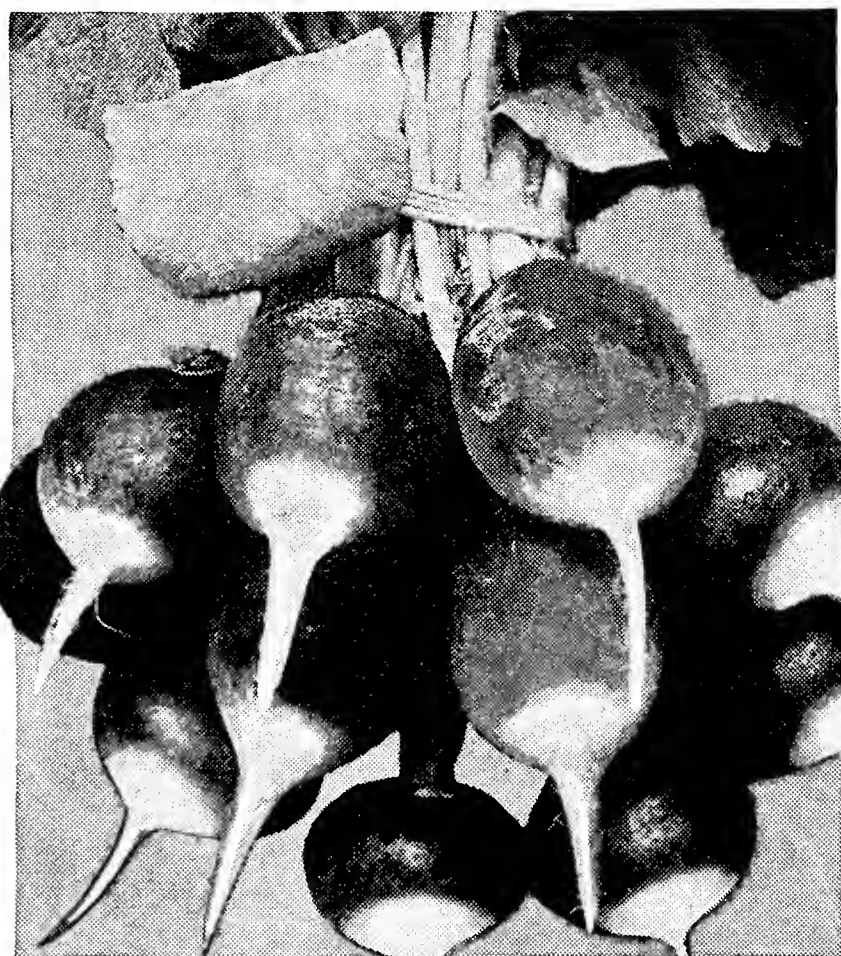
SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED. These radishes taste as good as they look, and they are undoubtedly one of the most popular of the early turnip-shaped varieties for home gardens. The upper part of the root is rich crimson-red, and the lower part is snow white, making an attractive combination. The roots grow to 1½ inches in diameter without becoming pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Excellent home and market garden sort; also suitable for forcing. Tops small. Roots oblong, blunt, with slender well defined tap-root; about 1½ inches long and ⅝ inch through; rich scarlet with white bottom; flesh white, crisp, and of splendid quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

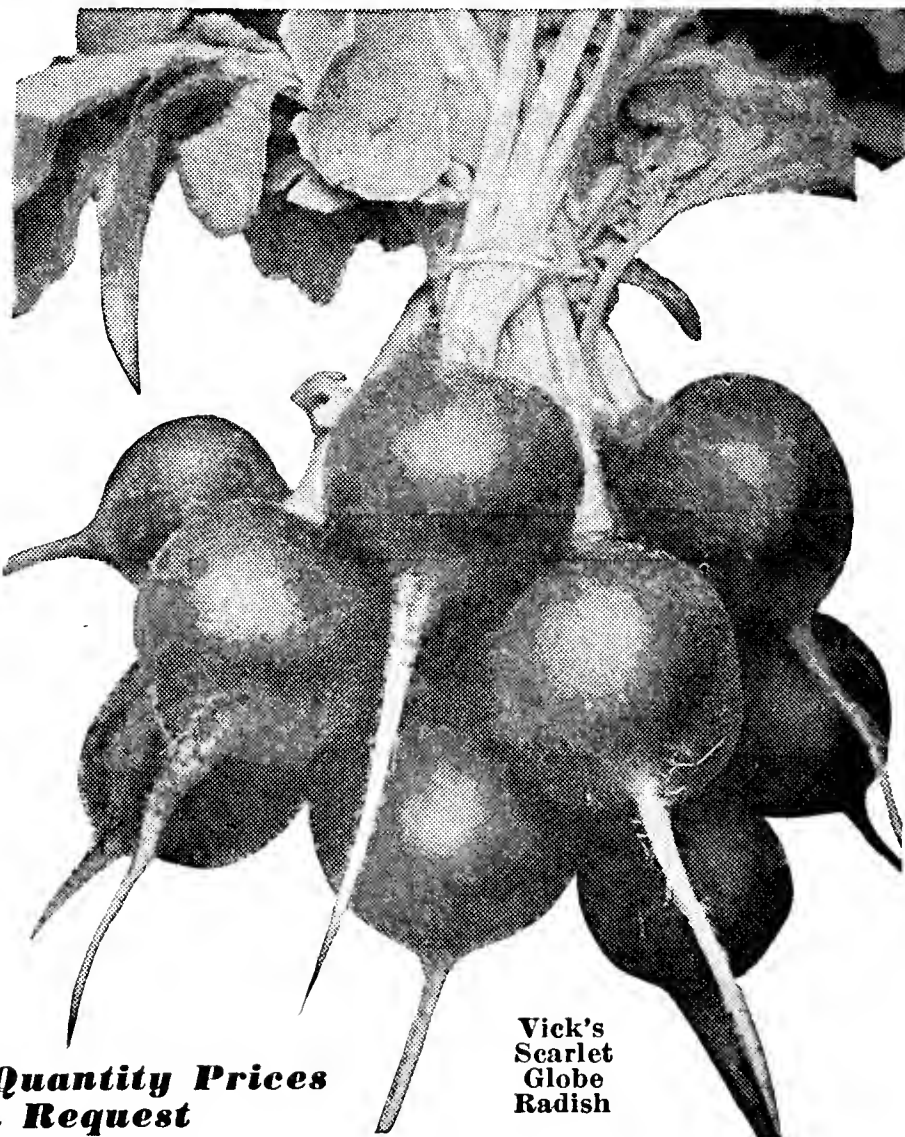
CRIMSON GIANT. The home gardener who desires a radish of more than two bites will find this to his liking. The crimson roots are the largest of the early round radishes. They do not become fully grown until nearly 2 inches in diameter, but are very good while much smaller. The flesh is as crisp and mild as any of the smaller varieties, and they remain in perfect condition for several days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

ICICLE. Clear white roots which grow to a length of 6 inches with a third of their length out of the ground are delicately tinted with ivory at the tops. They are undoubtedly the most crisp and tender of all table radishes and are especially mild. This variety has been a home garden favorite for many years. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

SPARKLER. Similar to early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, but with more pronounced white area. Tops small. Roots deep turnip, almost globe-shape; bright scarlet with pronounced white tip; crisp, and of splendid quality until fairly large. Popular for home and market garden. 25 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

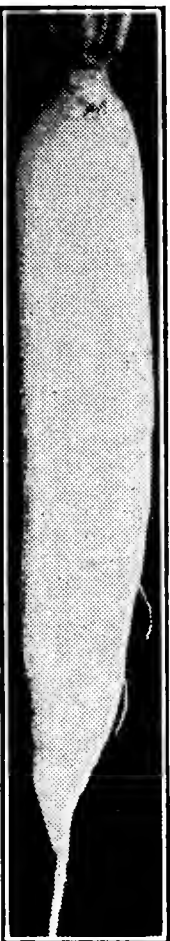


Sparkler White Tip Radish



Vick's Scarlet Globe Radish

Special Quantity Prices on Request



EARLY WHITE GIANT SUMMER or STUTTGART. Standard summer radish for home and market. Tops medium large and coarse. Roots roundish top shape; white and smooth; remain crisp and only mildly pungent until 3 to 4 inches long; can be stored successfully for early winter use. 43 days. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c, postpaid.**

WHITE STRASBURG. Good summer radish for home and market garden. Roots commonly become 5 inches long, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter at the shoulder; tapered; smooth; white; flesh firm, crisp, mildly pungent. 40 days. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c, postpaid.**

Winter Varieties

This class requires a longer growing season than the early table varieties, and seeds are usually planted in mid-summer for fall and winter use. The roots keep well if stored in a cold place.


CHINESE ROSE WINTER (Scarlet China). Distinct shape and deep rose-red color make this radish very attractive. The roots when mature are usually 4 to 5 inches long, broadest at base, with very pronounced stump root and small tap-root. The flesh is white, fine grained, crisp, and mildly pungent. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 80c, postpaid.**

CHINESE WHITE WINTER (Celestial). A clear white variety of symmetrical shape and large size. The length is from 6 to 9 inches, and the width 2½ to 3 inches. The root is slightly oval with blunt base and comparatively small tap-root. It is clear white throughout and not so pungent as other winter varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 80c, postpaid.**

LONG BLACK SPANISH. Splendid keeper. Roots 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to 2¼ inches in diameter at shoulder and only slightly tapered; skin somewhat roughened; black; flesh white, very firm and crisp, pungent. 55 days. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 85c, postpaid.**

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Roots globular with slender well defined tap-root; 3½ to 4 inches in diameter; skin somewhat roughened, black; flesh white, firm, crisp, and pungent. 55 days. Keeps well. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 85c, postpaid.**

Salsify Vegetable Oyster



The roots of this vegetable are appetizing and nutritious, and the flavor is like that of oysters. Salsify succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will cause the roots to become irregular and branched. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. Large and strong growing with long, smooth white, tapering roots less likely to branch than those of other sorts. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; ½ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.85, postpaid.**

Salsify

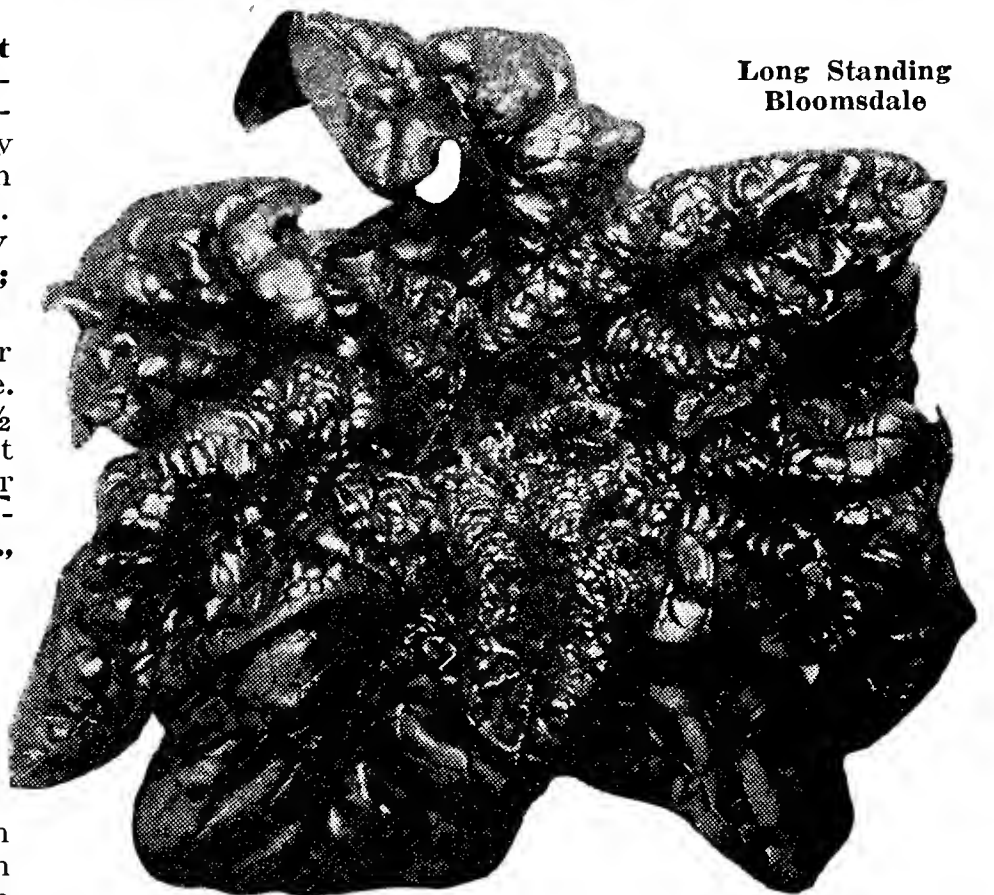
Spinach

Spinach is one of our most appetizing and healthful foods when properly cooked. Its increasing popularity has led plant breeders to work for improvement in varieties. They have succeeded so well that those now grown are larger in leaf, more succulent, and remain in prime condition a much longer time.

Sow in rows 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to 6 inches apart in the row when leaves are an inch wide. In the North, seed can be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared. In the South, spinach will winter over with little or no protection. The soil should be as rich as practicable to increase the size and quality of the leaves.

Steaming is the best way of cooking spinach, but if this is not possible, use only the water that clings to the leaves after washing and keep the pan tightly covered. In any case, cook only for a short time and do not let it stand long before serving.

KING OF DENMARK. This was the forerunner of the modern "long-standing" strains of spinach. It is intermediate between the smooth-leaved and blistered types. The leaves are large and medium dark green in color. The plants are low growing and quickly produce a heavy crop which remains in condition from one to two weeks. A very hardy and satisfactory spinach for the home garden. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 45c, postpaid.**



Long Standing
Bloomsdale

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE. True to its name, this spinach remains a long time in condition for use without bolting to seed even in hot dry weather. The compact erect plants have crumpled, rounded, large, thick leaves of dark green. It matures with the second early class and proves very desirable in planting for succession. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 45c, postpaid.**

PRICKLY SEEDED. This hardy spinach, adapted to fall planting where winters are mild, is popular among California gardeners. It is also satisfactory for spring planting in home gardens of colder climates. The plant is large, with many rounded thick dark green leaves. It is easily grown in ordinary soils. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 45c, postpaid.**

NEW ZEALAND (Tetragonia). Although not a true spinach, the leaves look like spinach and are very useful as greens. On soil too poor to grow spinach successfully, the plants thrive and produce groups of small fleshy leaves that are tender and delicious when cooked. Each branch of the plant produces others, so that it goes on providing a continuous supply of greens throughout the summer. **Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 90c, postpaid.**

GIANT THICK LEAVED (Nobel). The seed of this thick leaved variety produces the largest spinach under cultivation. They grow rapidly and remain in good condition a long time. The medium-green leaves are large, rounded, slightly crumpled, succulent, and tender. It is an excellent home garden spinach. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; lb., 50c, postpaid.**

Hubbard
Squash

Squash

Like corn and potatoes, squashes are native to America. For generations they, like their relative the pumpkin, have been one of our staple vegetables.

Because of differences in character and habits of growth, there are two kinds of squash. They are generally known as "summer" and "winter" squashes.

The culture of this vegetable is about the same as that of pumpkins and melons. The trailing varieties require as much room as pumpkins, while the bush squashes take about the same space as cucumbers.

Summer Varieties

Unlike the winter squashes, these are suitable for use only when young; they are practically worthless for cooking after the shell begins to harden. They are an excellent vegetable in summer and very early autumn.

Botanically, they are not true squash, but they have become known by that name through long established use.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. Patty Pan or Cymbling is the common name of this well-known variety. The plant is bushy and bears creamy-white patty-shaped fruits, scalloped on the edges. The flesh is milk-white, firm, smooth, and richly flavored. This is the most popular of white summer squashes for home garden use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 85c, postpaid.**

YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. By the term "summer squash" many people mean this Yellow Summer Crookneck. The crop is perfected very early, 60 to 65 days. The bushy plant is very productive of attractive fruits, weighing about 2 pounds. The skin is distinctly warted and bears a bright yellow color, while the flesh is pale cream, firm, and tender. A very good sort for home planting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 85c, postpaid.**

ITALIAN MARROW, COCOZELLE. This foreign variety is increasing in popularity in this country. It grows to a length of 6 or 8 inches in about 65 days. At this size, the fruit is in prime condition for eating. The skin is dark green, becoming marbled with yellow and light green as it matures. The flesh is pale green, thick, firm, tender, and of excellent quality. The entire fruit is edible. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.**

Winter Varieties

BANANA. An excellent winter squash. The fruit is commonly 18 to 24 inches long and about 7 inches in diameter. The skin is gray-blue and not so hard as that of the Hubbards, while the flesh is fine grained, deep yellow, dry, sweet, and of prime quality. It keeps well. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.**

HUBBARD. Surpassed in quality only by Delicious, this variety is the most widely grown of any winter squash. The 12 to 14 pound fruits, perfected in 100 to 110 days, are round and warted and very dark green. The thick bright yellow flesh is fine-grained and richly flavored. This squash keeps well all winter. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.**

Yellow
Summer
Crookneck

GOLDEN HUBBARD. The 8 pound fruit of this Hubbard is of spherical shape and warted. It ripens in 100 to 105 days and keeps splendidly because the hard rind protects the thick fine-grained flesh. When cooked, this squash is sweet, dry, and deep orange in color. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.**

TABLE QUEEN or DES MOINES. Because of convenience for baking and serving in halves, this little squash has gained great popularity. It weighs only about 1½ pounds and is acorn-shaped, deeply furrowed, and dark green on the outside. The flesh is rich yellow, somewhat coarse grained, dry and mealy, and of delicious flavor. The vines yield prolifically, and the fruit matures in about 100 days. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.**

Sunflower

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Giant sized heads, 12 to 20 inches in diameter, are ordinarily borne by this variety, and 1000 pounds of seed to the acre is not an unusual crop. The seed is of very good quality for poultry feeding. Soil and cultural requirements are like those of corn. **½ lb., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.**

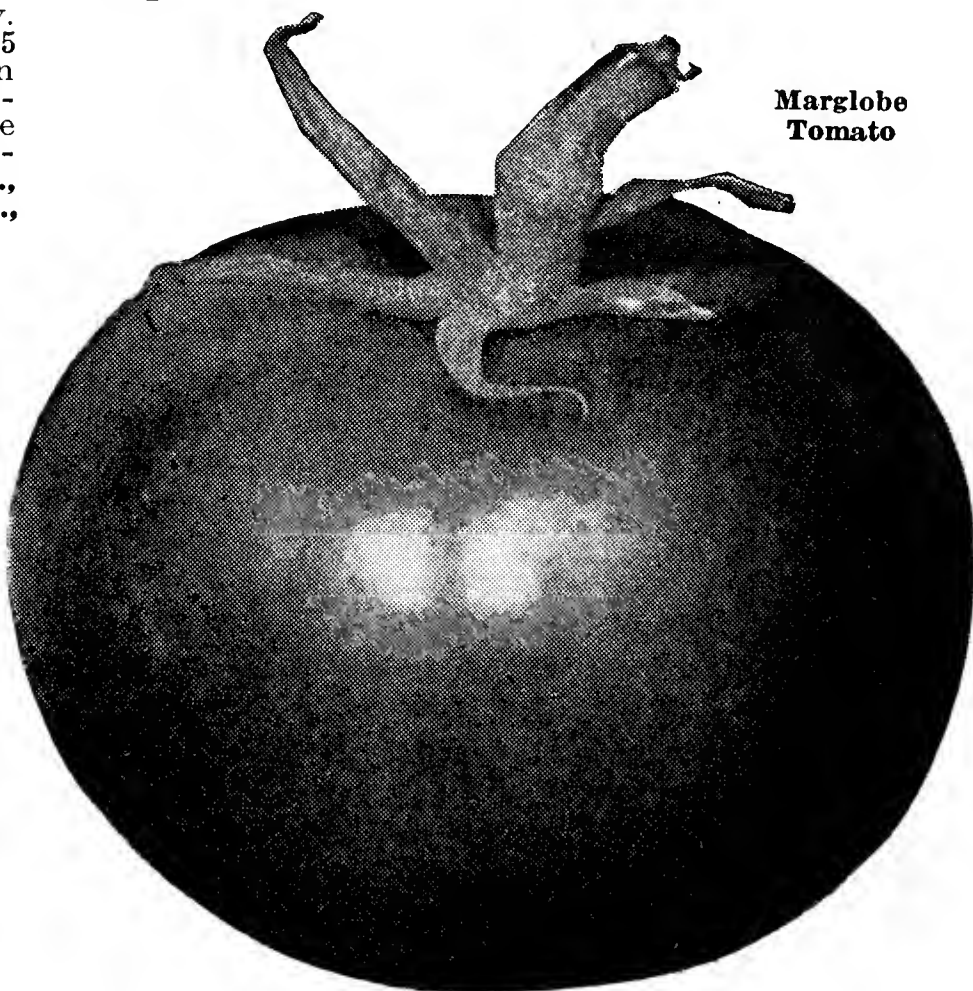
Tobacco

Seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is past. In the spring burn a quantity of brush and rubbish on the ground intended for the seed bed; then dig and pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows, 4 or 4½ feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. A hardy cigar variety, well adapted to growing in the Middle and Northern States. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c, postpaid.**

Tomato

Everyone should reserve a part of the garden for tomatoes so that the family can have a fresh supply during a long season. No other cultivated plant bears so long and so productively, and no other fruit carries greater health-bringing elements. At our Experimental Gardens near Detroit, tomato seed is usually planted indoors about May 1st. We use shallow boxes or "flats" and plant in rows about 2 inches apart. As soon as the seedlings are about an inch tall, they are "pricked out" into a larger box and spaced about 4 inches apart. Rich loose soil should be used. When the weather has moderated, the plants should gradually be hardened off to the temperature outside. This can be done in a warm sheltered spot where they can be protected at night and in case of frost. About 6 weeks after seed is sown, the plants are ready for their permanent location. By taking note of the probable date of the last killing frost in spring in his own locality, every gardener can determine approximately the best time for transplanting to his garden.

Marglobe
Tomato

MARGLOBE. The best general purpose tomato recently introduced; particularly valuable for shipping; definite disease resistance recommends this variety for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt and Nail-head Rust. Plants thrifty and heavily productive and of long-bearing period. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large; uniformly globe-shaped; smooth, solid, and of distinct quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.90; lb., \$3.75, postpaid.

BONNY BEST. Unexcelled as a general purpose tomato; particularly valuable for forcing under glass and as a canning variety in Northern sections. Fruits evenly colored bright deep scarlet-red; medium large; flattened globe-shape; smooth and firm. 73 days. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; ½ lb., \$1.45; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

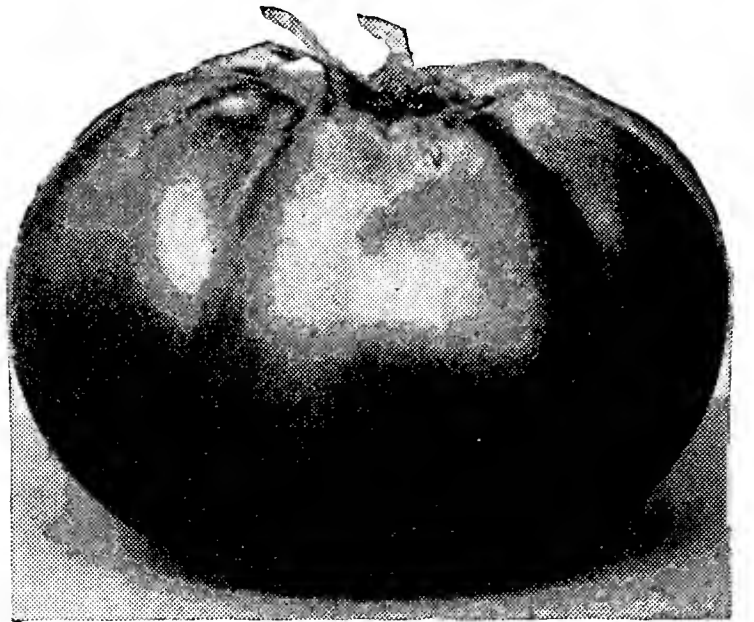
PONDEROSA (Also known as Beefsteak). One of the best for home use. Fruits deep purplish-pink; extremely large, commonly 9 to 12 ounces each; deep, but flat; very fleshy with few seeds; of very mild flavor; matures in 85 days. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; ½ lb., \$2.75; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

OX HEART. A late large fruited variety of distinct appearance and perfect quality. Heart-shaped, rosy pink, and very solid fleshed, with few seeds. Single fruits often weigh 2 pounds or more. Mildly acid and of pleasing flavor. Home gardeners have given this new variety an enthusiastic reception. 85 to 90 days. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

EARLIANA. Particularly valuable for home garden and early market. Superior in earliness and quality. Fruits medium size; flattened globe-shape; deep scarlet-red; firm and smooth. 64 to 66 days. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; ½ lb., \$1.45; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

STONE. Valuable for the market gardener, trucker, and canner. Heavily productive. Fruits bright deep scarlet; large and flat, but deep; smooth and solid. 85 days. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; ½ lb., \$1.45; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

JOHN BAER. Similar in every respect to Bonny Best, but often a few days earlier. Fruits bright deep scarlet-red; medium large; flattened globe-shape; smooth and firm. 71 days. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; ½ lb., \$1.45; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.



Bonny Best Tomato

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL. Very thrifty, heavily productive. Fruits scarlet-red; large; flattened globe-shape; smooth and firm. 75 days. Splendid for home and market garden. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; ½ lb., \$1.45; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

JUNE PINK. The best extra early purplish-pink variety. Similar to Earliana in every way except color. 65 to 68 days. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.85; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

EARLY DETROIT. Very valuable for shipping. Fruits rich purplish-pink; large; globular; smooth and firm. 78 days. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.85; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

BREAK O' DAY. Wilt resistant. Vines vigorous, but of open growth, and very productive. An

early scarlet fruited variety of medium to large size and true globe-shape. Our own strain reselected from the original. 73 to 75 days. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.90, postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE. Valuable for shipping. Heavily productive. Fruits purplish-pink; large; globe-shaped; smooth and solid. 81 days. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.90, postpaid.

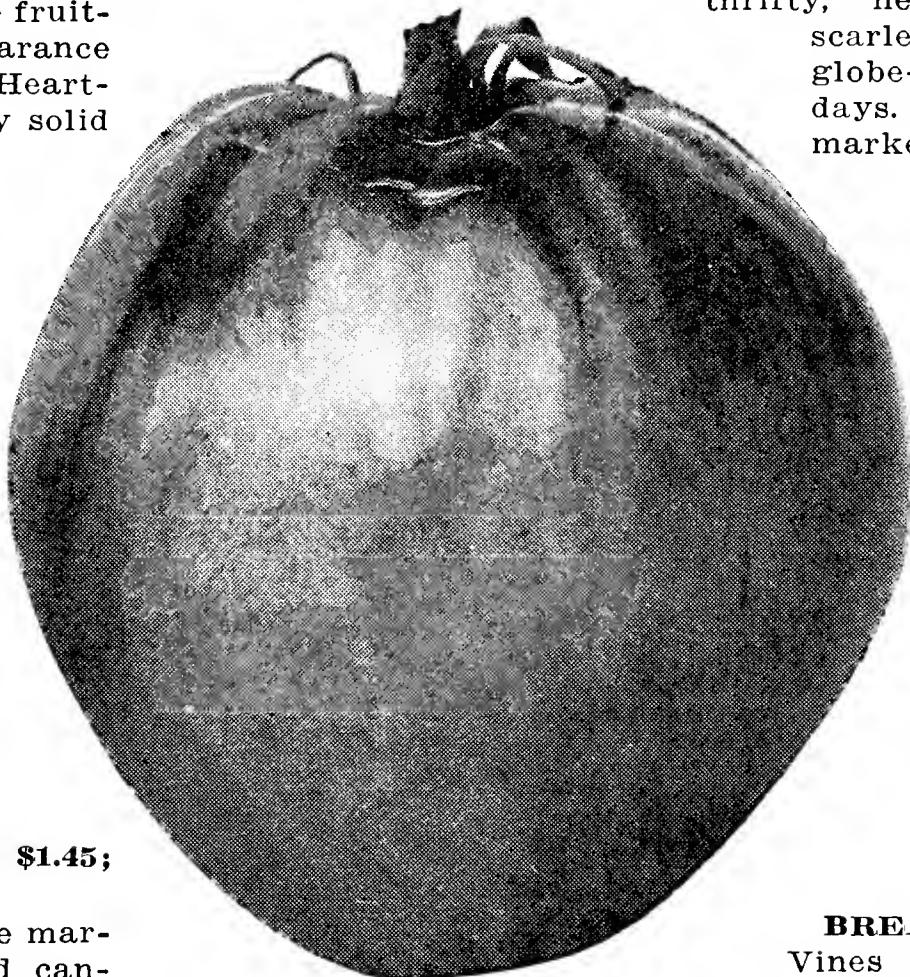
DWARF CHAMPION. Strictly dwarf and tree-like; requires no training for culture where space is limited. Fruits purplish-pink; flattened globe-shape; medium size. 78 days. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

For Preserves, Pickles, and Decorative Purposes.

YELLOW PLUM. Fruits oval, 2 inches long; clear deep yellow. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c, postpaid.

GOLDEN QUEEN. 83 days. The best large yellow tomato. Fruits large; deep, but flattened; bright golden-yellow; firm, smooth, and attractive. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c, postpaid.

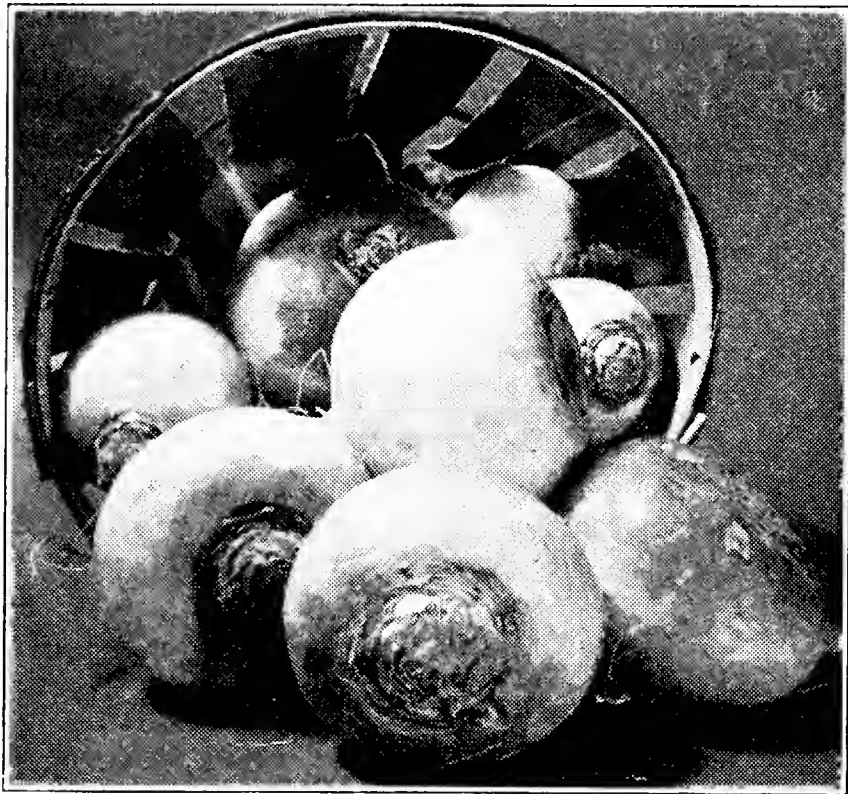
YELLOW HUSK OR GROUND CHERRY (Not a true tomato). Fruits borne singly; small, round; enclosed in papery envelope; of rich sweet flavor. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c, postpaid.



Oxheart Tomato



Giant Ponderosa



Purple Top White Globe

Turnip

For summer use sow early in spring in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart. Plant seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and press the soil down firmly and smoothly. When the seedlings appear, apply tobacco dust liberally to prevent injury by flea-beetles and root maggots. As soon as the plants are about an inch tall, thinning should be started and carried on as recommended for beets. For fall and winter use the seed may be planted as late as August.

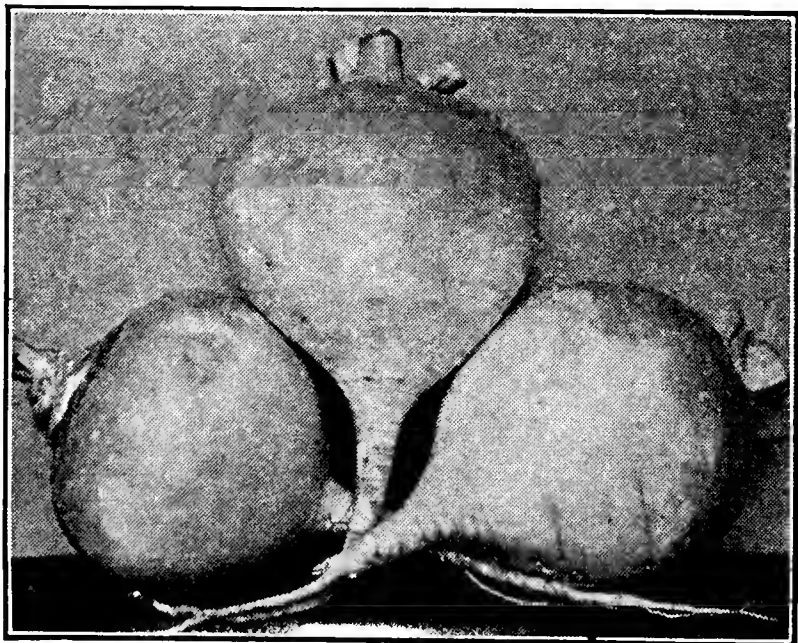
COW HORN or LONG WHITE. Chiefly grown for stock feed, but very good for table use. Tops fairly large, erect, cut-leaved. Roots 12 to 15 inches long; 3 inches thick at shoulder, tapered, slightly crooked. Becomes table size in 65 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. Table size, 40 days. Standard for home and market garden and for forcing. Tops small; strap leaved. Roots flat; become 4 inches across; purplish-red above, white below; flesh white, fine grained, mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Table size, 55 days; full size 70 days. The standard home, market garden, and shipping sort for table use; it is also good for field culture. Tops medium large, compact, strap leaved. Roots globular, smooth; bright purplish-red above, white below; become 5 to 6 inches in diameter; flesh white, firm; fine grained and tender when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED. Very important home and market garden turnip. Tops small, erect, compact. Roots flat; becoming 5 inches in diameter and half as thick; purplish-red above and white below; flesh clear white, fine grained, mild. Reaches table size in 45 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

WHITE EGG. Splendid for home and market garden. Roots white, smooth, egg-shaped, become 3 inches long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches through. Table size, 55 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c, postpaid.



White Egg Turnip

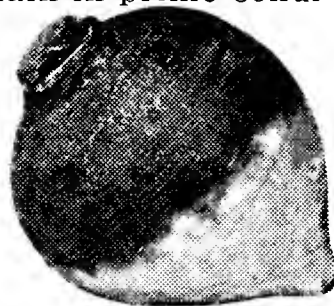
Rutabaga or Swede

Although closely related to the turnip and much the same in value and uses, rutabagas are quite different in many ways. They grow to a much larger size, are firmer in flesh, milder in flavor, and are better adapted for winter storage. They require a longer growing season than turnips and need more moisture.

Seed may be sown from mid-June to mid-July in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. The culture is practically the same as for turnips except that the plants should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart in the rows.

When the roots are full grown, they should be pulled, topped, and stored in a cool cellar or pit for winter use. If kept cool and sufficiently moist to prevent withering, they will remain in prime condition all winter.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP or IMPROVED LONG ISLAND. We consider this one of the best rutabagas for both table use and stock feeding, owing to the selected small top and short neck, globe shape, and large size. It is of finest quality and keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c, postpaid.



Rutabaga

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW. Very popular variety for market and for storage and car-lot shipment. The roots are large, globular; deep purplish-red above ground, yellow below; flesh yellow, fine grained, firm, mild and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

Herbs

Most herbs thrive on sandy soil, and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on soil that is quite poor. In all cases it should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are usually delicate and easily choked by weeds.

Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in rows 16 to 18 inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed; or they may be planted as a second crop, the seeds sown in beds in April, and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun, and thoroughly dried in the shade.

CARAWAY (*Carum carui*). A well known herb, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups, for flavoring liquors, and for colic in children. Plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, with finely cut foliage and clusters of small, white flowers. Plants never seed till the second year. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

DILL, MAMMOTH (*Anethum graveolens*). An annual of aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste. Its seeds are used for seasoning. It possesses medicinal properties, but its largest use is for making Dill pickles. Plant branching, 2 to 3 feet high; leaves very much cut into thread-like segments. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

SAGE, Broad Leaf (*Salvia officinalis*). One of the herbs most extensively used for seasoning. Hardy perennial, about 15 to 18 inches high. Plant very branching; flowers usually blue, sometimes pink or white; leaves grayish green, oval, wrinkled. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

MARJORAM, Sweet (*Origanum majorana*). An aromatic herb for seasoning. The young tender tops and leaves are used green in summer to flavor broths, dressings, etc.; they are also dried for winter use. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*). An aromatic perennial herb, 8 to 10 inches high, used principally for seasoning. Plant very branching with wiry foliage and small lilac flowers. Sow as early as the ground will permit. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

FENNEL, Sweet (*Foeniculum officinale*). Biennial. The seeds of this aromatic herb have a pleasant taste. They are sometimes used in confectionery and in various medicinal preparations. The young shoots are sometimes eaten raw and are used in salads, soups, and fish sauces. Plant very branching, 2 to 4 feet high, with dense threadlike foliage; flowers light yellow in large loose clusters.



Dill

Insecticides and Fungicides

Unmailable—Insecticides Containing Poison CANNOT be Sent by Mail—by Express Only



ANTROL ANT POWDER. Kills ants, roaches, silverfish and other pests. Packed in handy shaker twist-top can. Each 20c.

ANTROL. Sets containing 4 jars and 4-oz. bottle of syrup, price, 75c; extra jars each, 10c. 4 oz. bottle syrup, 35c. Pint bottle of syrup, 85c.

ANTROL READY FILLED SETS. Consisting of four patented glass "feeders" filled with regular antrol syrup, price per set, 50c.

SNAROL. An insecticide bait to combat snails, cut worms, sow bugs and grasshoppers. Price, 1½ lbs., 35c; 4 lbs., 85c.



BLACK LEAF 40, is a solution of Nicotine Sulphate. It is highly recommended by Experiment Stations throughout the United States as a spray for soft bodied sucking insects. For spraying only. Directions must be followed carefully: 1 oz. bottle, 35c; 5 oz. can, \$1.00, makes 40 to 100 gallons; 1 lb. bottle, \$2.25, makes 40 to 200 gallons; 2 lb. can, \$3.25, makes 200 to 500 gallons; 5 lb. can, \$5.85, makes 400 to 1000 gallons; 10 lb. can, \$9.85, makes 840 to 2100 gallons.

Lime Sulphur (Powdered)

A perfect scale and fungus destroyer; special for plum and peach trees, which need fall and spring treatment; cures peach leaf curl. Use during dormant period. Protect the hands with gloves when applying.

For dormant spraying against such scale insects as San Jose Scale and Oyster Shell Scale, use 10 to 14 pounds of dry or powdered lime sulphur. Dissolve in 50 gallons of water. For summer spraying against fungus diseases that have been successfully controlled with liquid lime sulphur, use from 2½ to 3 lbs. dry lime sulphur to 50 gallons of water in combination with the usual proportion of Dry Arsenate of Lead. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.



NEW SIMPLE WAY TO KILL GARDEN INSECTS. No complicated instructions. Simply buy New Ever Green Spray, mix with water—and spray. This perfected pyrethrum spray kills both chewing and sucking insects. Harmless to men, plants and animals. Oz., 35c; 6 oz., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.00; 1 gal., \$12.00.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. (Dry.) The best fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight, leaf curl, scab or other fungoid diseases on fruits and plants. 1 lb. will make 5 gallons liquid. Lb., 35c; 4 lbs., 65c; case of 24 lbs., \$5.00.

CALCIUM ARSENATE. (Dry.) Lb., 35c.

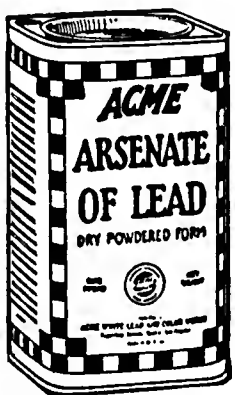
Arsenate of Lead

An effective insecticide for leaf-eating insects and particularly suitable for tender foliage. Due to the light fluffy character of this material and its adhesive qualities, it insures quick and effective control. Under favorable conditions will not injure the foliage. Can be used on Apple, Pear, Peach and Plum trees, Potatoes, Corn and Vegetables of all kinds that may be attacked by leaf-eating insects.

Can be used either dry or as a spray. The person having a small garden and a few trees will find the dry method the more practical.

Dust the trees or plants lightly, putting on just enough so that the foliage on close observation will show a lustre of metallic tinge. Dust vegetables when the bugs first appear, using 4 to 5 pounds to the acre. To control the corn ear worm, dust the silk as soon as it appears. Treat each ear. The worm works only on fresh silk and works into the ear. For effective control, keep the fresh silk treated.

When used as a spray, use 1½ to 2 lbs. to 100 gallons of water for trees and 2 to 2½ lbs. to 100 gallons of water for potatoes. ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 4 lbs., 75c.



ACME ALL ROUND SPRAY. The latest improvement in the insecticide field, one product which will combat blight and fungus diseases, control sucking insects and destroy chewing insects in one application; safe to use on almost all fruits, vegetables, flowers and shrubs. Per ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 80c.



Paris Green

It may be applied dry mixed with flour, or mixed with water and sprayed on the foliage. For potato beetles, 1 ounce to 3 gallons of water is recommended. ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

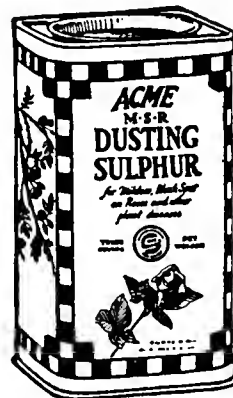


SLUG SHOT, Hammond's. Guaranteed to destroy potato bugs, and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms. Price: 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb. tin, 75c.

SHEPS PLANT SPRAY. An effective non-poisonous solution that kills and controls both sucking and chewing insects. 2 oz. bottle, 35c; ½ pt., 75c; pt., \$1.25; qt., \$2.00; gal., \$6.35.

FISH-OIL SOAP. Standard wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark. Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

VOLCK. The Scientific Insecticide for nursery, greenhouse and garden. Controls scale insects, mealy bug, white flies, red spiders, rust mites, aphids and thrips. ½ pint, 35c; pint, 55c; qt., 80c; gal., \$2.50; 5 gal., \$7.50.



Dusting Sulphur

For Mildew or Black Spot on Roses. 3 lbs., 40c.

TOBACCO DUST. (Regular Grade.) 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c.



Seed Disinfectants

Semesan Bel

An Instantaneous Dip Disinfectant for Seed Potatoes. 4 oz. tin, 50c; 1 lb. tin, \$1.75; 5 lb. tin, \$8.00; 25 lb. pail, \$31.25.

New Improved Ceresan

A Dust Disinfectant for Wheat, Oats, Barley. 1 lb. tin, 75c; 5 lb. tin, \$3.00; 25 lb. pail, \$12.50.

Semesan

A General Disinfectant for Many Vegetable and Flower Seeds or Bulbs, and Certain Plant Diseases. 2 oz. tin, 50c; 1 lb. tin, \$2.50.

Semesan, Jr.

A Dust Disinfectant for Seed Corn. 4 oz. tin, 40c; 1 lb. tin, \$1.50; 5 lb. tin, \$7.00; 25 lb. pail, \$28.75.

Carbola

A Highly Disinfectant White Wash Spray. 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.50.

Cyanogas—A Dust

For Fumigating and Control of Rodents and Insect Pests. ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c.

Prices subject to Market Changes.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

Prices Subject to Market Changes. Special Quotations to Large Buyers.

VIGORO

Makes better lawns, gardens
flowers, trees and shrubs

Vigoro.

Is a specially prepared plant food. It contains all of the elements necessary to grow flowers, lawns, vegetables, shrubbery and trees. Complete directions in every bag. Price: 12 oz., 10c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00. Ask us about Vigoro Treasure Box.



Vigoro Fertilizer Spreader

An inexpensive spreader, holds about 15 lbs. of fertilizer; can also be used for sowing grass seed. Each, \$2.85.

Bone Meal

This is a special brand put up for our trade. It is ground fine and steamed. It is very quick acting and free from acid. Especially desirable for Roses. 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

Nitrate of Soda

Nitrate of Soda is not a substitute for other Manures, but one of the cheapest and best forms in which to apply Nitrogen to plants. Do not let nitrate touch green growth or it will burn. Remove the lumps before using and break them up, which can be done by pounding.

For the Home Garden apply as a solution one ounce to two gallons of water. 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.10; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$2.90.

Sulphate of Ammonia

Used for its Nitrogen. A very desirable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. It tends to create an acid reaction in soil. Do not let it touch green growth. Use 1 pound to 50 square feet. 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.10; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$2.90.

Super Phosphate

Twenty per cent available. Bone phosphate the most available form. Used on grain crops and others requiring an excessive amount of phosphoric acid. 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 125 lbs., \$2.50.

Muriate of Potash

Imported Potash, once again available, should be used liberally, especially for all root crops. 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Sheep Manure

This is a pure, natural Manure, and its effect is immediate; it is excellent for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants—one part manure and six parts soil. Strewn over and dug into the vegetable garden or placed directly in drills or hills, it promotes a rapid, steady growth until maturity. It makes the richest, safest and quickest Liquid Manure. For use in liquid form, one pound to five gallons of water will make a liquid which can be used with safety daily if necessary. 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$2.85.

Granulated Peat Moss

A moisture-retaining humus. An important aid in saving soil fertility; better than manure; prevents the formation of hard top crust and fungus growth. Half bale, \$1.60; ¾ bale, \$2.10; full bale, \$2.75.

Hydrated Lime

A neutralizer for soil acidity. 10 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., 75c.



RED STEER HIGH TEST ANALYSIS

"Double Mixed. Triple Tested"

We recommend Swift's Red Steer high analysis fertilizer. Successful farmers in this locality are using them because they get their plant food for less money.

Red Steer meets their every demand. Made from best material, it is double mixed—to insure crops getting a double ration of plant food.

It is triple tested—to make sure of highest quality. Come in this week. Get started right. We can show you how to save money and make money with Red Steer.

NEW REDUCED PRICES



The Original Legume
Inoculator

When Ordering Always State Kind of Seed

Alfalfa, All Clovers and Lespedeza

Culture Group "A"—Alfalfa, Sweet Clovers, Hubam and Bur Clover.

Culture Group "B"—Clovers—Red, Mammoth Red, Alsike, Crimson and White Clover.

Culture Group "L"—Lespedeza—all varieties.

Size	Inoculates	Net Shp. W.	Price
½ bu.....	30 lbs. seed.....	5 oz.....	\$.35 ea.
1 bu.....	60 lbs. seed.....	9 oz.....	.65 ea.
2½ bu.....	150 lbs. seed.....	20 oz.....	1.40 ea.

Culture Group "L" for Lespedeza—all Varieties—1 bu. size inoculates 60 lbs. seed—hulled or unhulled.

Soy Beans and Cow Peas

Culture Group "S"—Soy Beans—all varieties.

Culture Group "E"—Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Partridge Peas, Kudzu and Peanuts.

1 bu.....	60 lbs. seed.....	5 oz.....	\$.35 ea.
2 bu.....	120 lbs. seed.....	9 oz.....	.65 ea.
5 bu.....	300 lbs. seed.....	20 oz.....	1.40 ea.
10 bu.....	600 lbs. seed.....	35 oz.....	2.45 ea.

Garden Size Nitrigin

For Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, and Lima Beans (4 in one), Price, 25c.

GARDEN SUPPLIES



Made of imported leather processed to make it pliable as kid and washable. An ideal glove for men and women gardeners. Will outwear six cotton gloves. Sizes for women: "Small," "Medium," "Large"—for men: "Medium," and "Large." **Price, 75c a pair, postpaid.**

Ornamental Trellis

(Write for Descriptive Circular)

5 ft. Ornamental Fan.....	\$0.60
6 ft. Ornamental Fan.....	.80
No. 55. Trellis74
No. 253. Trellis (like cut).....	1.24
No. 37. Star Trellis.....	2.30
No. 35. Adjustable Trellis.....	1.48

PERGOLAS \$3.40 AND UP
ARCHWAYS \$5.40 AND UP

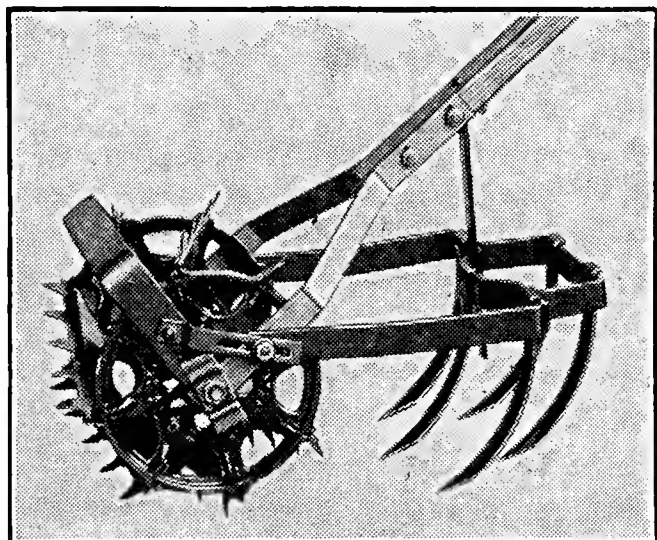


Spray Pumps Hudson Perfection Sprayer

For general high pressure purposes, the Perfection is the very best. Easily operated and economical to use for white-washing, disinfecting, deodorizing, cold water painting, etc. Best materials, best construction and best quality throughout.

TANK—7½ in. diameter, 20 in. high, capacity about 4 gallons. Made of rust-resisting copper bearing galvanized, or first quality brass sheets as ordered. Riveted like a range boiler and will withstand high pressure with perfect safety. **Price, \$5.90, postpaid.**

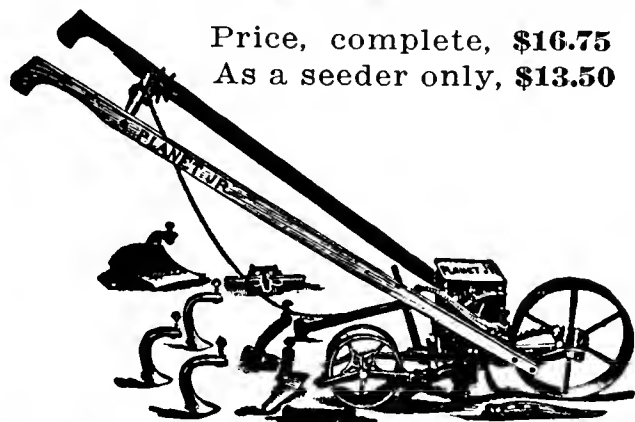
Rotary Cultivator



A remarkable new Garden Tool—weed, hoe and mulch as fast as you can walk. Pushes very easily. **Priced \$4.50 and up.**

Prices Subject to Change

Planet, Jr., Garden Tools No. 4 Planet, Jr., Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe Combined



Price, complete, \$16.75
As a seeder only, \$13.50

Plants all garden seeds accurately in hills or drills; hoes, cultivates and plows quickly and thoroughly. Popular with farmers and gardeners everywhere.

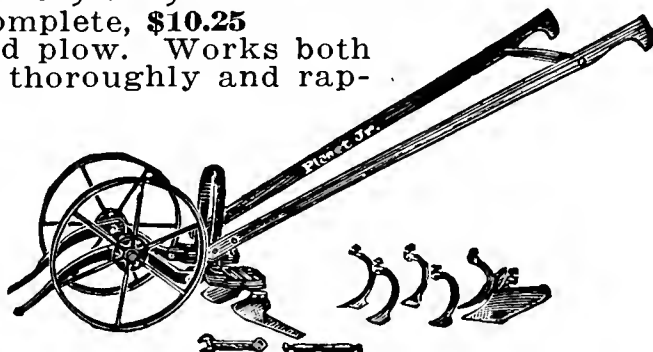
No. 3 Planet, Jr., Hill and Drill Seeder

Particularly suitable for the market gardener's use. Light and easy running. Sows all vegetable seeds accurately and uniformly, either in hills or drills. The seed flow is under instant control, rendering it economical in use. Equipped with an adjustable opening plow, coverers, and marker rod. **Price \$16.50.**

No. 12 Planet, Jr., Double Wheel Hoe

Price, complete, \$10.25
Cultivator and plow. Works both sides of plants thoroughly and rapidly at one passage until crops are 20 inches high.

Wonderful garden cultivator and money saver.



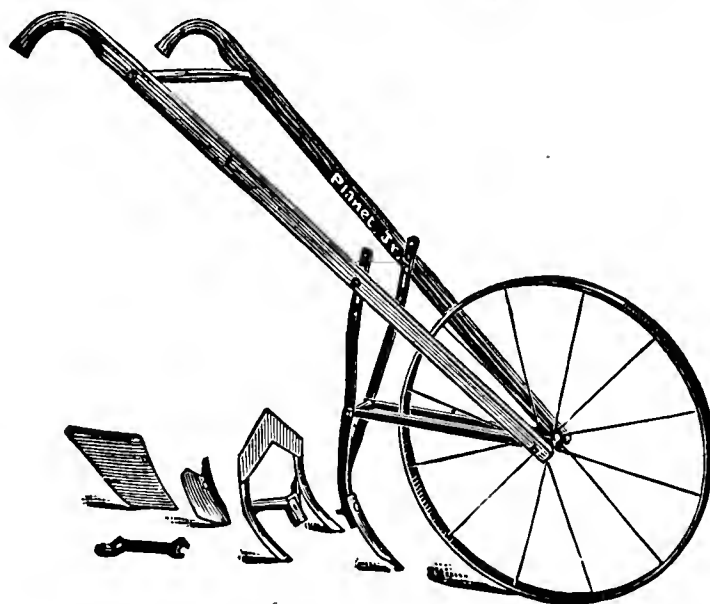
No. 13 Planet, Jr., Double Wheel Hoe

is the No. 12 with 6 inch hoes only. **Price \$7.60.**

Any or all the other attachments shown with No. 12 may be added.

A complete descriptive catalogue of Planet, Jr., Farm and Garden Tools will be sent on request.

Standard Garden Tools



Standard Single Wheel Cultivator

A light, strong, well balanced tool, light draft and easy to handle. Has 24 inch wheel. Equipped as shown in cut. **Price \$3.50.**

Standard No. 5 Double Wheel Cultivator

This spring beam double wheel tool is a great favorite with all who use it. The handles bolted to the spring beam allow them to be moved to and from each other very easily. Equipped with four shovels, one pair hoes, one pair diamonds, one pair rakes and two leaf guards. **Price \$8.20.**

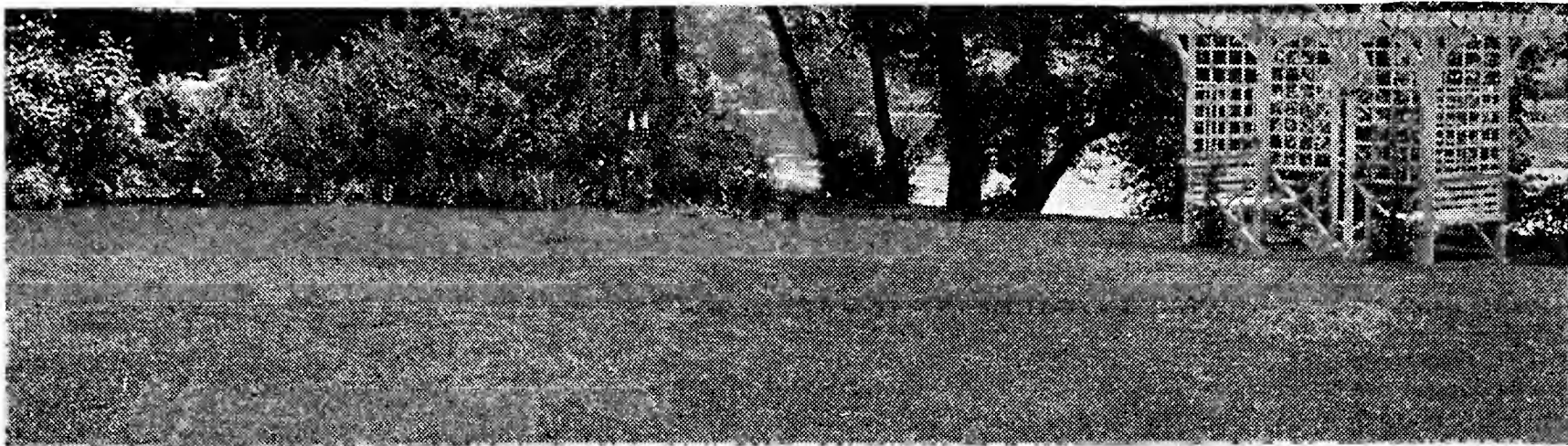
Single Shovel Plows, steel beam.....\$3.85

Double Shovel Plows, steel beam..... 4.60

One Horse Cultivators, 5 shovels, with lever spread and Gauge Wheel..... 7.20

One Horse Fourteen Tooth Harrows with lever spread and Gauge Wheel..... 7.40

Write for our catalogue illustrating full line of garden tools.



LAWN GRASS

The essentials of a beautiful lawn are: rich well drained soil; careful preparation of the ground, to make it fine and smooth and mellow; wise selection of seeds; sowing at a time when the young plants will have a chance to become well established before they are exposed to dry or cold weather or hot summer sunshine. Special care should be given to selection of grasses because some varieties are most luxuriant in spring, some in summer, others in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is necessary to insure a velvety carpet-like lawn.

Seed may be sown early in spring or in fall. It should be sown at the rate of 1 pound to every 300 square feet, or 100 to 200 pounds to the acre. If the work is done in spring, make the surface fine and smooth by raking; then, sow the seed as early as possible, preferably just before a shower, as this will push the seed far enough into the ground to cover it sufficiently. In fall, sow before the autumn rains, early enough so that the young grass can become established before cold weather.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*). The best hardy grass for lawn purposes. It is slightly creeping in habit and grows most luxuriantly in early summer. It forms a good turf, is permanent, and makes an ideal lawn. Well adapted to all soils.

RED TOP (Fancy) (*Argostis vulgaris*). A variety well adapted to growing where extensive care cannot be given to the lawn. The leaf-blades are narrow, becoming very thin with turf cultivation. It reaches maximum development in early fall. Succeeds in all soils.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW (*Poa trivialis*). "Rough Stalked" refers to roughness of the stem when allowed to go to seed. An excellent grass for shaded locations.

CHEWING'S FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*). A New Zealand grown strain of Red or Creeping Fescue. A creeping rooted grass, resisting extreme drought, and especially adapted for forming close and lasting turf in shady places. Valuable also for exposed hillsides and golf courses.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (Pacey's) (*Lolium perenne*). A tufted fine leaved grass much used in mild climates where it is really hardy. Valuable due to its very rapid growth.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. A small creeping perennial variety valuable for lawns. It grows rapidly, forming a close herbage that remains green throughout the season. It does well on all soils, especially where lime is present.

CREEPING BENT. A very valuable grass for lawns, produces a beautiful fine turf. Seed at rate of 3 to 4 pounds per 1000 sq. ft.

HAWKEYE LAWN MIXTURE. A mixture of selected grass seeds that has proven a leader in

Iowa. Produces a quick, luxurious growth of green velvety lawn in a very short space of time.

SHADY LAWN MIXTURE. An excellent selection of fine grasses which thrive under the shade of trees or buildings where there is little sun.

FIELD



SEEDS

Clovers

Medium Red Clover.
Mammoth Clover.
Alsike Clover.
White Blossom Sweet Clover.
Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover.
Hubam Clover.

Alfalfas

Dakota No. 12.
Northwestern Grown.
Blackfoot Grimm.
Idaho Grimm.

Grasses

Timothy.
Timothy and Alsike mixture.
Orchard Grass.
Perennial Rye Grass.
Kentucky Blue Grass.
Sudan Grass.
German or Golden Millet.

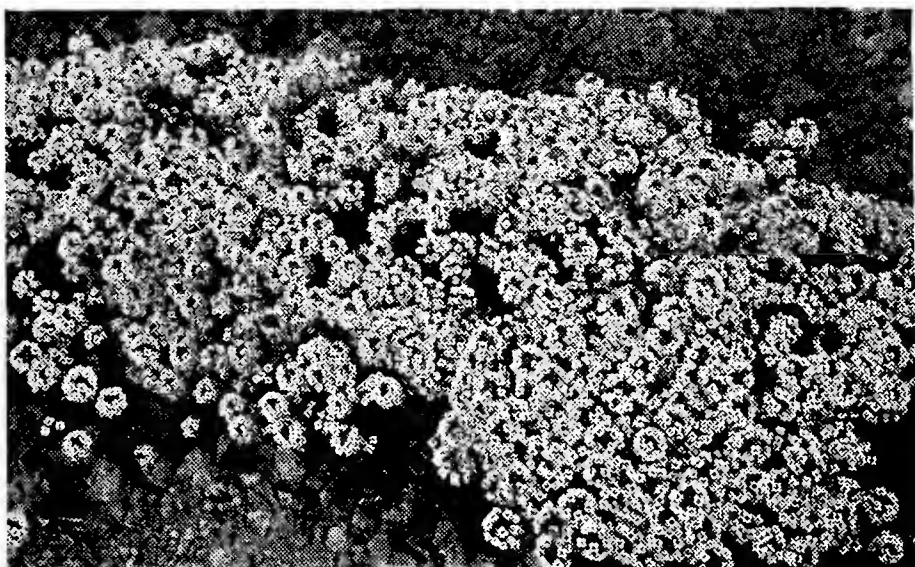
See Your Local Dealer for Prices

FLOWER SEEDS-Annuals

Ageratums

These free flowering, quick growing annuals, which bloom throughout the summer, are invaluable as a source of the blue-lavender tones which are demanded to balance the color-effect of every planting. Varying in height from 6 in. to 3 ft., you may use them to fill many different garden roles. The taller varieties are useful for cutting. Dwarf sorts are apt to vary in height.

Blue Ball. 9 in. Deep, dark blue. The plant is dwarf and symmetrical. In full bloom it is covered with small flowers, giving the appearance of a blue ball. **Pkt., 15c.**



Sweet Alyssum

Tom Thumb (Little Blue Star). 4 in. The most satisfactory for our climate. **Pkt., 15c.**

Alyssum

Pretty little plants for beds or vases blooming all Summer long. Very sweetly scented.

Little Gem. The plants, which are only a few inches high, grow very dense and are completely covered with snow-white flowers. Unsurpassed for borders. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lilac Queen. Deep lavender-lilac. Of dwarf habit. **Pkt., 10c.**

Saxatile Compactum or Basket of Gold. Hardy perennial. 9 inches. Blossoms in May and June. Admirable for rock gardens and borders. Produces showy, luxuriant masses of golden blossoms very early. **Pkt., 10c.**

Asters

California Giants 36 Inches

They combine the robust habit of growth and length of stem that characterizes the Beauty type with the Ostrich Feather type of flower. A true non-lateral type.

White
Peachblossom
Dark Rose

Dark Purple
Mixed

Each of the above: **Pkt., 15c.**

Giant Crego

The flowers are immense on stems of twelve inches or more. The petals are curled and twisted, resembling Chrysanthemums. The plants are branching and attain a height of two and one-half feet. Flowers in abundance from late August until freezing. 24 inches.

White
Rose Pink
Crimson
Lavender

Purple
Dark Blue
Mixed

Each of the above: **Pkt., 10c.**

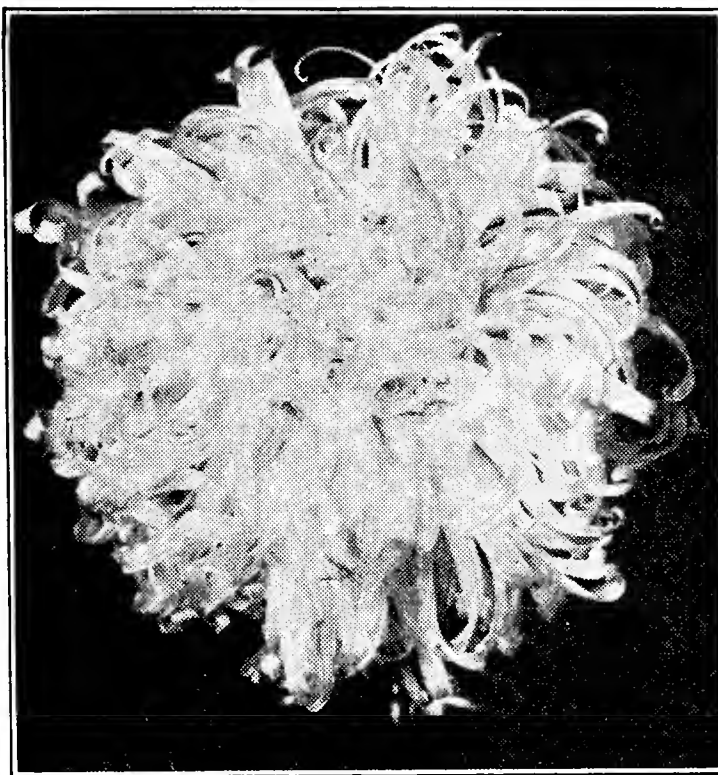
Giant Branching

Excellent for cut flowers. The branching habit is accompanied by vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are large, very double, stems long and colors vivid. 2 to 3 ft.

White
Flesh Pink
Rose Pink
Crimson

Lavender
Purple
Mixed

Each of the above: **Pkt., 10c.**



California Giant Aster

Everlastings

Winter bouquets of your own growing make an attractive present for a friend, besides supplying during the long, cold winter, when flowers are scarce, a bit of brightness for your own home. Cut before fully expanded, bunch like sweet peas and hang on a line in a warm, dark, dry room. They will dry thoroughly in ten days.

Acroclinium Roseum. Double 2 ft. **Pkt., 10c.**

Helichrysum (Strawflower). **Pkt., 10c.**

Rhodanthe. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Statice Russian (Suworowii). **Pkt., 10c.**

Annuals

King

Distinct from any other variety having petals somewhat resembling the quilled varieties, but larger and broader, those in the center being curled and incurved, completely covering the crown. Flowers round, full and very large. 18 to 24 inches.

White
Rose
Crimson
Violet

Lavender
Dark Blue
Mixed

Each of the above: **Pkt., 10c.**

Cosmos—4 to 6 ft.

While early varieties begin flowering in July, cosmos reaches the height of its beauty in the autumn, when it becomes one of the dominant border families. Given plenty of room, the tall plants branch freely, and are effective both in their abundant flowers, and their feathery foliage.

Early Flowering Mammoth

White Pink Crimson Mixed

Each of the above: **Pkt., 10c.**

Early Double Crested

These are distinct in the formation of the center of the flower, which develops a crown or crest, like an anemone. the guard petals remaining the same.

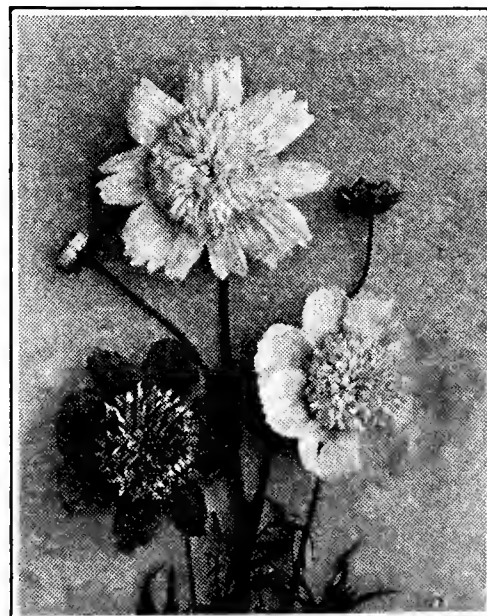
Crimson White Queen
Pink Beauty Mixed

Each of the above: **Pkt., 15c.**

Escholtzia (California Poppy)

The State flower of California. A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain. The California Poppy makes an interesting plant for the foreground of the border, bringing a touch of gold and gray from the West.

Ramona. A single flower with frilled edges which gives it an appearance of a semi-double. The color is a pale but glittering coppery gold with pink shadings. **Pkt., 10c.**



Double Crested Cosmos

Marigold

From midsummer to fall when many other plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color that is invaluable. The tall African varieties produce large self-colored blossoms on long stems; the French flowers are smaller, but the colors and markings are interesting, some of the varieties being striped and spotted.

Double Tall Varieties

Lemon Queen. These are lemon color, but the formation of the flower is exactly like the Orange Queen. Pkt., 10c.

Orange Queen. Large, perfect, double quilled flowers of a rich, deep, golden orange. Very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

French Double Dark Brown. Pkt., 10c.

French Double Golden Yellow. Pkt., 10c.

French Double Lemon Yellow. Pkt., 10c.

French Double Striped. Pkt., 10c.

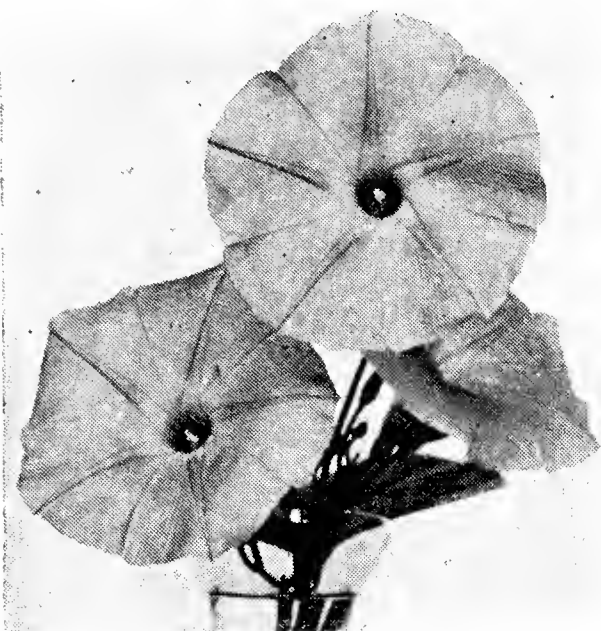
Dwarf French Double Sorts 10 in.

Dark Brown. Pkt., 10c.

Gold Ball. Pkt., 10c.

Gold Striped. Velvety maroon, striped gold. Pkt., 10c.

Legion of Honor. A single-flowering variety forming compact bushes about 9 inches high. Flowers early and up until frost. Golden yellow marked with a large spot of velvety crimson at the base of each petal. Pkt., 10c.



Moonflower, Annual Climber

Moonflower or Morning Glory Ipomoea

Beautiful rapid annual climbers. Foliage very dense and in some kinds of remarkable shape. The flowers in their wide range of delicate coloring are poised on slender stems. Many of the sorts open only when the sun rises, others when the sun sets. Some are fragrant. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing to assist rapid germination. The seeds about the size of a pea should be notched with a file before soaking.

Bona Nox (Evening Glory). Violet flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Mexicana Grandiflora Alba (White Moon Flower). Covered with large white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Seeds should be started inside. Pkt., 10c.

Heavenly Blue (Early Flowering). One of the few flowers of true blue and probably finest of all morning glories. Flowers measure 3½ to 4 inches across, deep blue with white throat. They blossom profusely and for a long season, opening in the morning and facing the sun. While many have easy success sowing seed in the open ground, others prefer to sow two seeds in a 2-inch pot indoors in April and transplant to the open after the weather has settled in May, in gravelly, sandy soil, with southern exposure. Pkt., 10c.

Larkspur

Larkspurs are one of the important families of annuals that have been greatly improved by modern breeding methods. Perfectly hardy, they flower quickly from seed sown early in the open, and if the faded blossoms are kept cut will give a long season of bloom. The new pinks are especially fine and with the dark blue varieties furnish a vivid color contrast.

Double Stock-Flowered 3 to 4 ft.

Dark Blue. **Flesh Pink.** **Lustrous Carmine.**
Sky-Blue. **White.**

Each of the above: Pkt., 10c.

Lupinus—2 ft.

Free flowering, easily grown annuals, with long, graceful spikes, pea-shaped flowers, richly and variously colored. The fine, dark, glossy foliage of the Lupin makes an admirable foil and background for the long blooming spikes of blue, white, yellow and rose; valuable for mixed borders, beds and for cutting; prefers a little shade.

Hartwegii, White. Pure white flowers.

Oxford Blue. Dark blue.

Cambridge Blue. Sky blue.

Roseus. Rose colored flowers.

Subcarnosus (Texas Bluebonnet). 15 in.

Charming bushy plants. The flowers are of a delightful blue, with a distinct heart shaped blotch or eye of deep rosy flesh.

Each of the above: Pkt., 10c.



Marigold



Larkspur, Double-Flowered

Nasturtium

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES. 8 to 10 ft. Should be planted in dry, poor soil, as on rich ground they are inclined to run to leaf.

Brilliant (Scarlet Dark Leaf).

Golden Queen (Yellow).

Dunnett's Orange.

Mixed.

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS. Suitable for edging and bedding. Grow quickly and furnish the greatest abundance of long lasting, sweet scented cut flowers.

Golden King (Yellow Dark Leaf).

Empress of India (Scarlet).

Crimson.

Mixed.

All of the above: Pkt., 10c.

Pansies

Black. An intense velvety jet black.

Emperor William. Fine indigo blue with deeper blue center.

Lord Beaconsfield. Lower petals purple, upper petals white, flushed lavender.

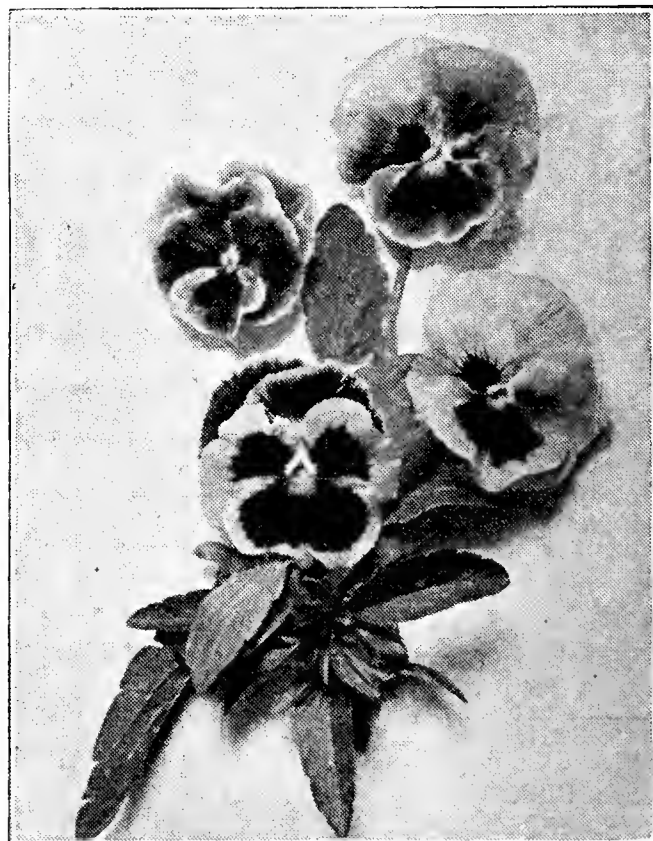
Purple. A handsome sort, rich violet purple.

White. Splendid large flowers, glistening pure white.

Yellow. A very popular, clear golden yellow.

Any one of the above: Pkt., 10c;
¼ oz., 80c.

Choice Mixed. A special mixture of fine sorts in a wide range of colors, shades, and markings. Pkt., 10c.



Pansies

Petunia

Few plants equal the Petunias for freedom of bloom and variety of color. Petunias will produce handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole Summer. Unsurpassed for boxes, beds or informal garden planting.

Rosy Morn. Rosy pink with large white throat. Pkt., 15c.

Heavenly Blue. An excellent silvery, sky-blue. Pkt., 15c.

Balcony or Trailing. Blue, rose or white. Pkt., 15c.

Hybridia. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Portulaca (Moss Rose)

Single. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Double. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet Peas

Spencers. Late choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Spencers. Early mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Grandiflora. Large flower mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Zinnias

Zinnias love hot weather, so they are particularly adapted to our American summers. They have great appetites, appreciating rich, well fertilized soil and needing a moderate amount of water. Such growing conditions will produce lusty robust plants and gorgeous flowers for any gardener. Zinnias bloom for many weeks.

Pompon or Lilliput Double 12 to 15 in.

The plants form handsome little bushes and fairly bristle with tiny, short-stemmed, very double flowers hardly exceeding a daisy flower in size. They are very pretty plants; bloom all summer until late in the fall. Purple, golden, orange, salmon, rose, scarlet, white and mixed. All 10c per pkt.

Double Flowered 2½ ft.

Crested and Curled. The flowers are large, the petals being twisted and curved into most graceful forms. The colors comprise all the brilliant shades characteristic of the Zinnias. Pkt., 10c.

Dahlia Flowered 3 to 4 ft.

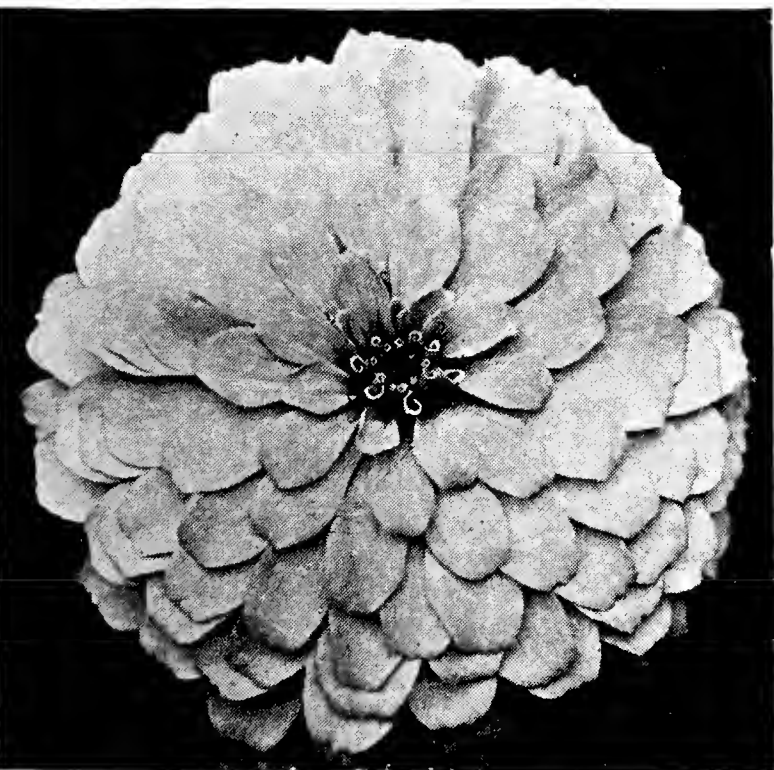
The broad petals are closely imbricated, sometimes seeming almost to be piled one upon the other, the flowers often 4 inches in depth and 6 to 8 inches in diameter, resembling Show Dahlias.

Canary Bird. A delicate shade of primrose.

Crimson Monarch. Rich crimson. By far the largest and best of red shades. Flowers often eight inches in diameter.

Dream. A fine, deep lavender, turning to purple (Mallow Purple).

Exquisite. By far the most pleasing of our collection. Color light rose with center a deep rose. (Tyrian Rose.)



Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia



Petunia

Golden Dawn. This beautiful shade of golden-yellow comes true to color and form.

Old Gold. Glowing burnished deep and lighter shades of Old Gold.

Oriole. An immense orange and gold bicolor, changing slightly as it ages.

Polar Bear. A very large pure white, the best white yet seen in Zinnias. True Dahlia form.

Scarlet Flame. A large, beautiful, bright scarlet, with a delightful blending of orange throughout the petal. This is not a bicolor.

Each of the above: Pkt., 15c;
any 4 pkts. for 50c.



Sweet Peas

PERENNIALS

Aquilegia (Columbine)

Beautiful hardy perennials, producing graceful spurred flowers on 2-ft. stems. One of the most important of our early hardy flowers and should be grown in quantity, being easy to establish and thriving in almost any situation.

LONG SPURRED. Blue, Pink, Orange and Scarlet shades. Each, 25c pkt.

Shasta Daisy

Fine hardy border plants, large, daisy-like flowers being produced in great profusion all summer.

ALASKA. 2-2½ ft. Splendid for cutting. 15c per pkt.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

These produce spires of blossoms 3 to 5 ft. high. Stately old garden favorites for garden, shrubbery borders and naturalizing in suitable places. Rose, White and Mixed. Each, 10c pkt.

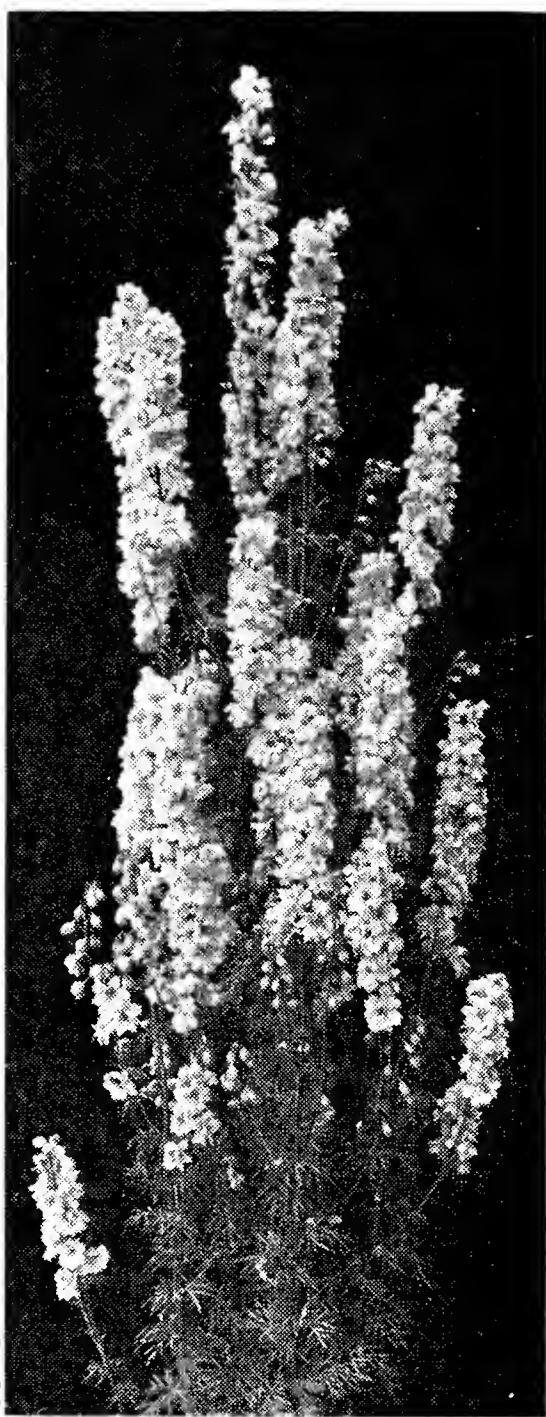
Coreopsis

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. 2 ft. June-October. Large orange-yellow flowers on long graceful stems. About the best yellow cut flower blooming incessantly. One of the perennials which will flower the first year if sown early. 10c per pkt.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)

Few plants are so handsome in the garden as the perennial Larkspurs. There are many species in cultivation, but the most important are the tall hybrids, of which there are many varieties with a wonderful range of color. They are valuable for their great variety in height, varying from 1 to 6 ft.; for their great variety in shades of color, varying from the palest lavender through every conceivable shade of blue to deep indigo. They thrive in almost any situation. A good, deep, rich soil will repay with larger and better flowers. Remove the flower before the seed pods form and they will flower later in season.

Dwarf Chinese. Blue Butterfly. Pkt., 10c. A June fancy. Pkt., 10c.
Tall Hybrids. Belladonna. Pkt., 15c. Giant mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Delphinium—Perennial Larkspur

Gaillardia

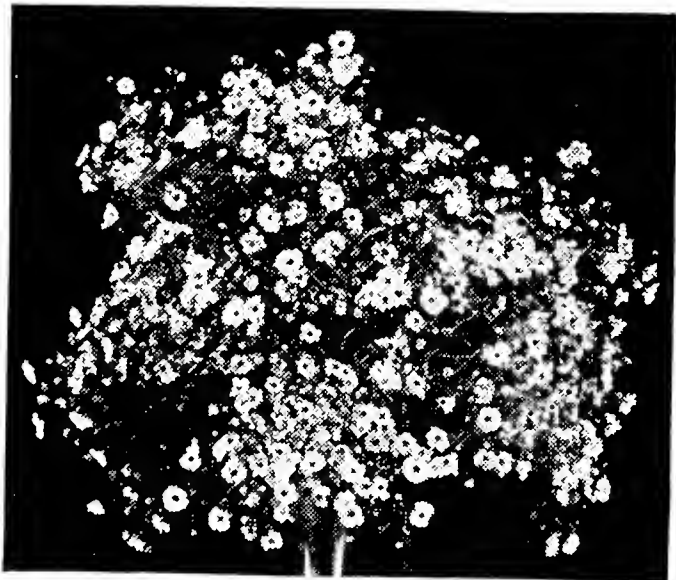
June to October. 2 ft. Their long-flowering period, long stems and bright colors make these one of the most valuable of perennials, being easily grown in beds or borders in ordinary garden soil. One of the perennials which will flower the first year if sown early.

Grandiflora. Mixed. Composite flowers, variegated with shades of red and yellow. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gypsophila

Graceful border and rock plants with small flowers on light stems. Greatly prized for cutting. Do not disturb after once established.

Baby's Breath. 2-3 ft. July-Aug. Small single flowers on branched stems, so thick as to give the plant a white lace-like effect. **Pkt., 10c.**



Gypsophila—Baby's Breath

Lobelia

Handsome border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, but preferring a moist, deep loam.

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). 2 ft. July-Oct. Tufts of bronzy green foliage from which arise spikes of brilliant fiery scarlet flowers. **Pkt., 25c.**

Primula (Primrose)

These hardy Primroses are among our most delightful spring flowers. They require a partially shaded location and are fine for a rock garden. **Single fringed, 25c per pkt. Double fringed, 50c per pkt.**

Salvia

Showy, hardy plants of medium growth and of easy cultivation in sunny borders. The flowers are borne in spikes, racemes, or panicles, and very attractive during the summer months. **Pkt., 15c to 25c.**

Scabiosa (Pincushion)

To those persons who are familiar with the annual sorts of Scabiosa, we need only say the perennials resemble the annuals except that the perennials have shorter florets at the center.

Columbaria Delicate Pink. Flowers measure 2 in. across—very freely produced of a beautiful shape somewhat smaller than Scabiosa Caucasica, of a deep rosy mauve almost a rose. Deeply lacinated foliage. **Pkt., 15c.**

Large Flowered Double (Morning Bride). Blue, yellow, white, rose and mixed. Each, 10c per pkt.

Statice

(Sea Lavender)

They are stemless, the leaves springing direct from the root stock and the flower stems are more or less twiggly, bearing their small flowers in much-branched panicles. The flowers are useful for drying for winter use. They belong to the Thrift order.

Sinnata. Blue, rose, white and mixed. Each 10c per pkt.

HOLLYHOCK. Almost every garden or door-yard has a place for stately Hollyhocks. A tall group among shrubs or evergreens, a row lining a garden wall or fence or with a white cottage as a background, may easily produce an effect for an artist to paint. The dignified stalks provided with many large green leaves are richly adorned with flowers near the top.

Triumph Mixed. Newest and earliest of Hollyhocks. Flowers semi-double like Allegheny; dwarf in height, but more branching than other dwarf types; wide range of pastel shades. **Pkt., 10c.**

KUDZU VINE (Pueraria Thunbergiana, Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk). This great vine will attain a height of 8 to 10 feet the first season. When once established, it may grow from 40 to 50 feet in a season. The large, bright green leaves afford excellent shade, and the climber is further embellished with small clusters of rosy pea-shaped flowers. It will thrive in the poorest soil. **Pkt., 10c.**

LANTANA. 2 ft. A Brazilian shrub that makes a splendid display the first season from seed. Above the large somber green leaves Verbena-like clusters of fragrant flowers rise in prolonged succession. In a single cluster all the shades of crimson, rose, yellow, and orange appear.

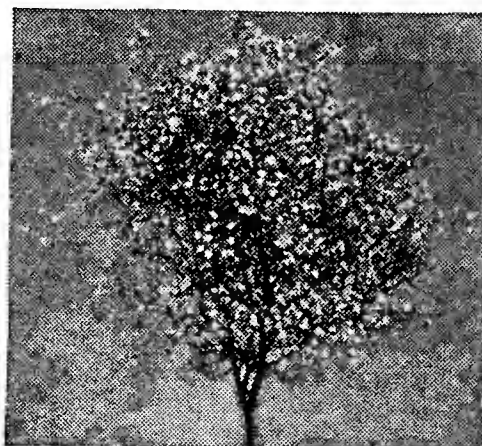
MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not). 8 in. While this charming spring flower will grow in the open border, there is some partially shaded damp spot in almost every garden where it will flourish and be a joy. The Alpine variety which we offer is of rather spreading habit with velvety leaves, above which rise the pretty floral clusters of dainty five-petaled blossoms. The flowers, a clear Wedgwood blue with tiny yellowish eyes, are borne in profusion. Start early for flowers the first season or sow in summer for blooms the following spring.

Alpestris Blue. **Pkt., 10c.**

PHYSALIS (Chinese Lantern). 18 in. suggestive of the Orient are the orange red colors of this Japanese plant. The flaming lanterns are unique in form. Ranged as they are along stiff stems they are effective for winter decoration in the house. Either with silvery Lunaria or with perennial Baby's Breath (Gypsophila paniculata), they are of special beauty. Pods do not usually develop until the second year, but the small yellow and brown flowers are unobtrusively pleasing, and Physalis is a valuable addition to any perennial border. The plants grow easily from seed and tend to self-sow.

Francheti. **Pkt., 10c.**

SEE LIST ON FOLLOWING PAGES.



Statice—Sea Lavender



Gaillardia



Chinese Lantern Plant

General Directions for Cultivation

Most flowering plants will live in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop, some care should be taken to make the ground suited to their needs. The soil best adapted for flowering plants generally is a light, friable loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to render it porous. Many flowers are better if produced on plants of vigorous growth, hence a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization and liberal enriching with large quantities of well-rotted manure. Since some other varieties produce the largest and finest colored flowers when grown on rather light, poor soil, a portion of the garden should not be enriched.

Cultural directions are given on the packets, and we urge purchasers to study them carefully. While some seeds need special treatment, the following general rules will apply to all. Make the surface of the soil as fine, smooth and level as possible; do not plant when the ground is wet.

It will prove quite an advantage to mix all small seeds with sand or dry soil and sow the mixture in drills or scatter broadcast. This separates the seed and is quite an advantage in thinning out or transplanting the young plants as those that remain are undisturbed. A common mistake in sowing flower seeds, is covering too deeply. The exception to this is the Sweet Pea, which is seldom planted deep enough. As a general rule, cover small seeds only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Petunias, Portulacas, etc., need only be pressed into the soil with a piece of board. Always press the earth after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such plants as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Use This List for Reference in Making Your Flower Garden Plans

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS

FOR CUT FLOWERS

Adonis
Agrostemma
Anemone coronaria
Anchusa
Antirrhinum
Arctotis
Asclepias tuberosa
Aster
Cacalia
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea cyanus
(Bachelor Button)
Centaurea imperialis
(Sweet Sultan)
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Columbine
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dahlia
Delphinium
Didiscus
Gaillardia
Gerbera
Gladiolus
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Lathyrus (Perennial
Sweet Pea)
Leptosyne (Sea Dahlia)
Lupin
Marigold
Nasturtium
Nigella
Oenothera
Penstemon
Poppy (Nudicaule)
Pyrethrum roseum
Rudbeckia
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Schizanthus
Shasta Daisy
Stevia
Sweet Pea
Zinnia

FOR FRAGRANCE

Abronia
Alyssum

FOR FRAGRANCE —Cont.

Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea imperialis
Heliotrope
Hesperis matronalis
(Sweet Rocket)
Lavender
Lilium
Matthiola
Mignonette
Nicotiana
Petunia
Primula
Scabiosa
Stock
Sweet Pea
Sweet William
Valeriana
Verbena citriodora
Wallflower

FOR WINTER BOUQUETS

Acroclinium
Celosia cristata
Globe Amaranth
Gypsophila paniculata
Helichrysum
Lunaria
Physalis
Rhodanthe
Statice
Xeranthemum

FOR SEMI-SHADE

Anchusa italica
Balsam
Bellis perennis
Campanula
Centaurea
Clarkia
Coleus
Columbine
Geum
Godetia
Linaria
Lupin
Mignonette
Myosotis
Pansy
Platycodon
Sweet William

FOR WITHSTANDING DROUGHT

Abronia
Achillea
Ageratum
Alyssum procumbens
Arctotis
Armeria
Asclepias tuberosa
Aubrietia
Bartonia
Brachycome
Browallia
Calliopsis
Campanula pyramidalis
Candytuft
Collinsia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Cynoglossum
Dimorphotheca
Euphorbia
Four o'Clock
Hollyhock
Humulus japonicus
Kudzu Vine
Lavender
Lupin texensis
Mesembryanthemum
tricolor
Mesembryanthemum
crystallinum
Petunia
Portulaca
Sedum
Statice
Sunflower
Tithonia
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

FOR EARLY BLOOM

Alyssum saxatile
Anemone
Arabis
Aubrietia
Bellis perennis
Calendula
Campanula carpatia
Cerastium
Columbine
Coreopsis

Delphinium
Digitalis
Erinus
Erysimum
Gaillardia grandiflora
Leptosyne
Pansy
Phacelia
Primula, Hardy
Ranunculus
Sweet William
Viola

FOR MIDSUMMER BLOOM

Achillea
Ageratum
Brachycome
Calliopsis
Coreopsis
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia picta
Hollyhock
Lathyrus latifolius
Lobelia, Annuals
Nasturtium
Petunia
Penstemon
Phlox drummondii
Poppy
Scabiosa, Annual
Shasta Daisy
Verbena
Vinca
Viola
Zinnia

FOR LATE BLOOM

Alyssum, Sweet
Antirrhinum
Aster
Calendula
Celosia
Coreopsis

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS (Continued)

FOR LATE BLOOM

—Cont.

Cosmos
Dahlia
Gaillardia
Globe Amaranth
Helenium
Hunnemannia
Marigold
Pansy
Salvia
Vinca
Viola
Zinnia

FOR WILD FLOWER GARDENS

Aquilegia coerulea
Asclepias tuberosa
Aster, Perennial
Heuchera (Coral Bells)
Lobelia cardinalis
Lupin
Rudbeckia
(Cone Flower)

FOR FOLIAGE EFFECTS

Amaranthus tricolor
Asparagus
Coleus
Centaurea gymnocarpa
Euphorbia variegata
Euphorbia heterophylla
Kochia
Pyrethrum aureum
Ricinus

FOR HOUSE PLANTS

Asparagus sprengeri
Asparagus plumosus nanus
Begonia
Browallia
Calceolaria
Celosia, Dwarf Crested
Cineraria
Coleus
Euphorbia heterophylla
Geranium
Gloxinia
Lantana
Mimosa
Passiflora (Passion flower)
Primula chinensis
Primula malacoides
Smilax
Stock

FOR WINDOW BOXES

Ageratum
Antirrhinum, Giant Bedding
Asparagus sprengeri
Begonia
Coleus
Geranium
Heliotrope
Lantana
Linaria cymbalaria
Lobelia, Annuals
Morning Glory
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Petunia
Phlox drummondii
Thunbergia
Verbena

FOR BACKGROUNDS AND BORDERS

(Tall, 3 ft. or more)

Annuals
Abutilon
Amaranthus caudatus
†Antirrhinum maximum
Celosia, Feathered
Cleome pungens
Cosmos
Lavatera
Ricinus (Castor Bean)
Sunflower
Tithonia

Perennials

Anchusa italica
Aster, Perennial
Buddleia
Campanula persicifolia
Campanula pyramidalis
Dahlia
Delphinium, Tall
Hybrids
Digitalis (Foxglove)
Gypsophila paniculata
Helenium
Hibiscus
Hollyhock
Lupin polyphyllus
Physostegia
Romneya

FOR BORDERS, ETC. (Medium tall, 20 in. to 3 ft.)

Annuals

Amaranthus tricolor
Anchusa capensis
†Antirrhinum majus
Arctotis
Aster, Annual
†Calliopsis
Canna
Celosia childsi
†Centaurea cyanus
Chrysanthemum, Annual
Clarkia
Coreopsis
Cosmidium
Cynoglossum
Didiscus
†Euphorbia variegata
†Euphorbia heterophylla
Four o'Clock
Gilia
Godetia, Double
Gypsophila, Annual
Helichrysum
Heliotrope
†Kochia
†Larkspur, Annual
†Lupin hartwegii
†Lupin hirsuitus
†Marigold, Tall
Nicotiana
Petunia hybrida
Poppy, Tall Somniferum
Rudbeckia
Salpiglossis
Salvia splendens
Scabiosa, Annual
Statice
Stevia
Zinnia, Tall Sorts

Perennials

Achillea
Asclepias
Columbine
Delphinium
Gaillardia grandiflora
Geum
Gladiolus
Lavender
Lilium regale
Lobelia cardinalis
Matricaria
Oenothera
Poppy, Oriental
Penstemon
Pyrethrum roseum
Salvia farinacea
Scabiosa caucasica
Shasta Daisy
Valeriana

FOR BEDDING AND BORDERS (Semi-dwarf, 10 to 20 in.)

Annuals

Acroclinium
Adonis
Ageratum
Alonsoa
†Antirrhinum, Giant Bedding
Balsam
Bartonia

†Brachycome

Browallia
Cacalia
†Calendula
Candytuft
Carnation
Coleus
Collinsia
Dianthus (Pinks)
†Dimorphotheca
Erysimum (Afghan Gilliflower)
†Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia picta
Gerbera
Godetia, Single
†Hunnemannia
Job's Tears
Leptosyne
Linaria maroccana
Linum (Scarlet Flax)
Lupin texensis (Texas Bluebonnet)
Matthiola
Mignonette
Mimosa
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Nigella (Love in a Mist)
Petunia
Phlox drummondii
†Poppy, Shirley
Rhodanthe
Salvia, Bonfire
Salvia patens
Schizanthus
Stock
Vinca
Viscaria
Wallflower, Single Earliest
Whitlavia
Xeranthemum
Zinnia, Dwarf Sorts

Perennials

Agrostemma
Hesperis (Sweet Rocket)
Heuchera
Linum perenne
Physalis (Chinese Lantern)
Platycodon
Poppy, Nudicaule
Scabiosa columbaria

FOR EDGINGS

(Dwarf, 10 in. or less)

Annuals

Abronia
†Alyssum
Anagallis
Kaulfussia
Lobelia
†Marigold, Dwarf
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum (Ice Plant)
Mesembryanthemum tricolor (Dew Plant)
Mimulus
Nemesia
Nemophila
†Pansy
Phacelia
Portulaca
Pyrethrum aureum
Saponaria
Verbena
Virginian Stock

Perennials

Anemone
Arabis
Armeria
Aubrietia
Bellis perennis
Calandrinia
Campanula carpatia
Cerastium (Snow-in-Summer)
Erinus
Iberis

Myosotis
Primula, Hardy
Ranunculus
Sedum acre
Viola

FOR ROCK GARDENS

Annuals

Abronia
†Alyssum, Sweet
†Brachycome
Dimorphotheca
Lobelia, Annuals
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum
Mesembryanthemum tricolor
Phlox drummondii
Portulaca
Saponaria
Schizanthus

Annuals

Thunbergia
Statice
Verbena
Virginian Stock

Perennials

Alyssum saxatile
Anemone
Arabis
Armeria
Asclepias tuberosa
Aubrietia
Bellis perennis
Campanula carpatia
Cheiranthus (biennial)
Cerastium (Snow-in-Summer)
Columbine
Dianthus plumarius
Erinus
Gypsophila paniculata
Heuchera (Coral bells)
Linaria cymbalaria
Linum
Mimulus
Myosotis (Forget-me-not)
Platycodon
Poppy (Nudicaule)
Primula, Hardy
Ranunculus
Sedum acre
Viola

FOR SCREENING AND ORNAMENT

(Climbers)

Annuals

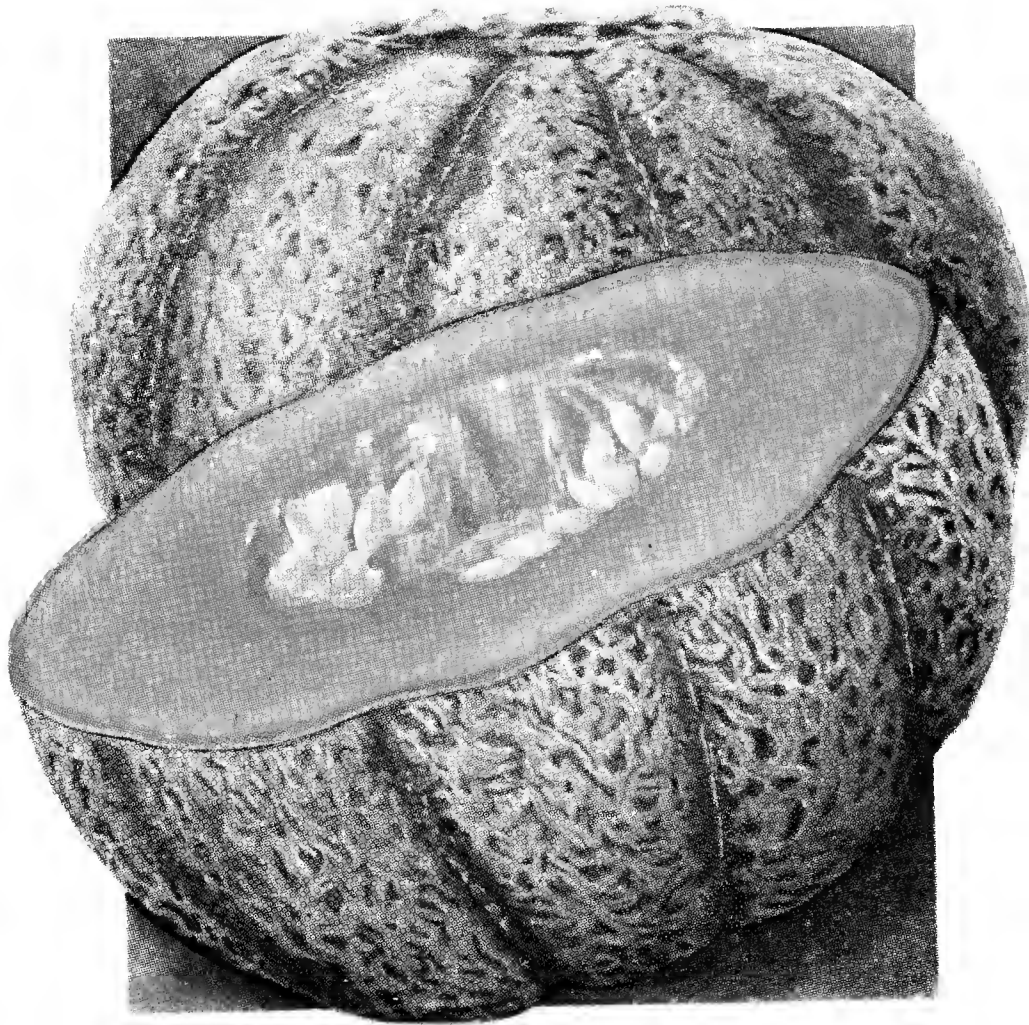
Calampelis
Cardinal Climber
Cypress Vine
Dolichos lablab (Hyacinth Bean)
Dolichos lignosus (Australian Pea Vine)
Gourd
Humulus
Ipomoea
Mina lobata
Momordica
Morning Glory
Scarlet Runner Bean
Sweet Pea
Thunbergia

Perennials

*Ampelopsis veitchii
Aristolochia
*Asparagus verticillatus
†Cobaea scandens
†Dolichos lignosus
Kudzu Vine
Lathyrus latifolius
Linaria cymbalaria
*Mandevillea
*Passiflora
*Smilax

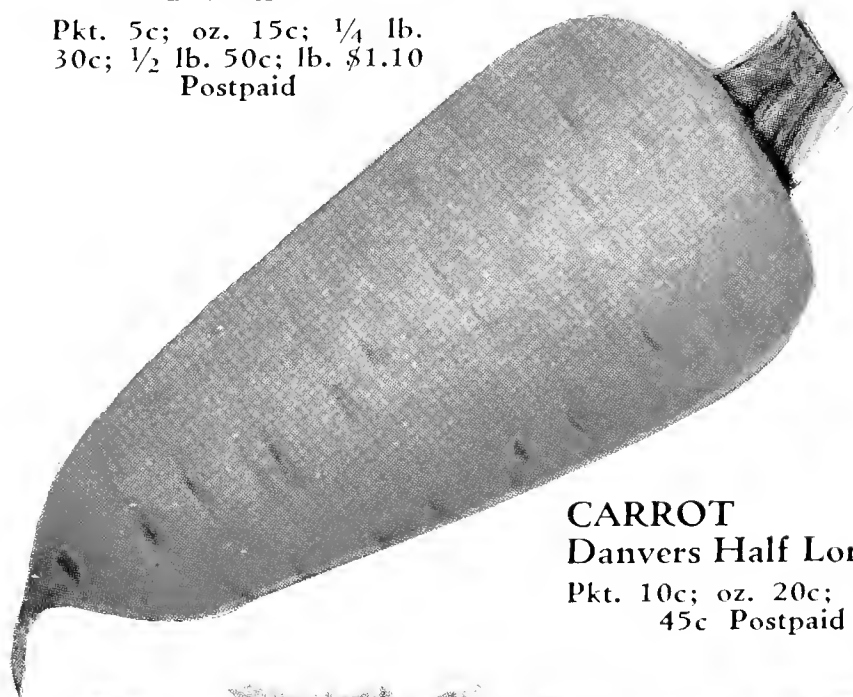
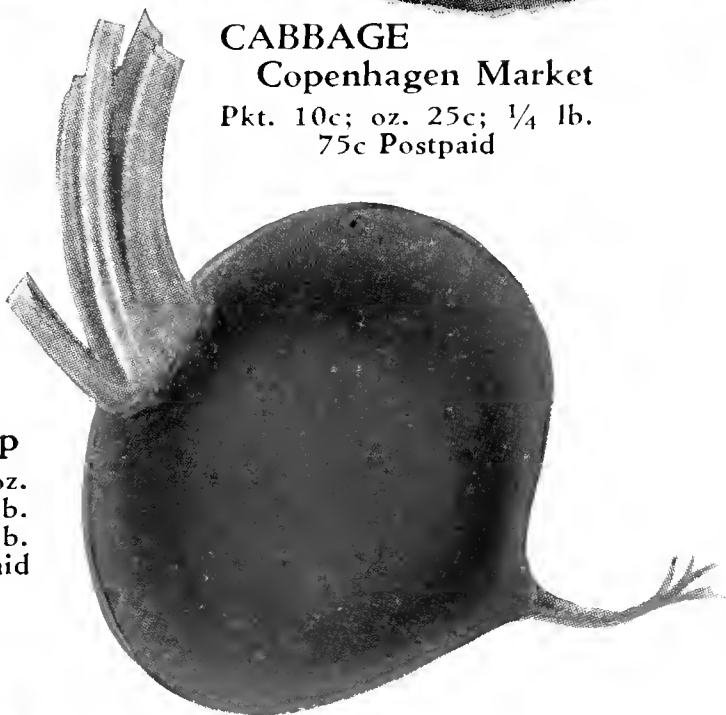


CABBAGE
Copenhagen Market
Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
75c Postpaid



MUSKMELON
Hearts of Gold
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.10
Postpaid

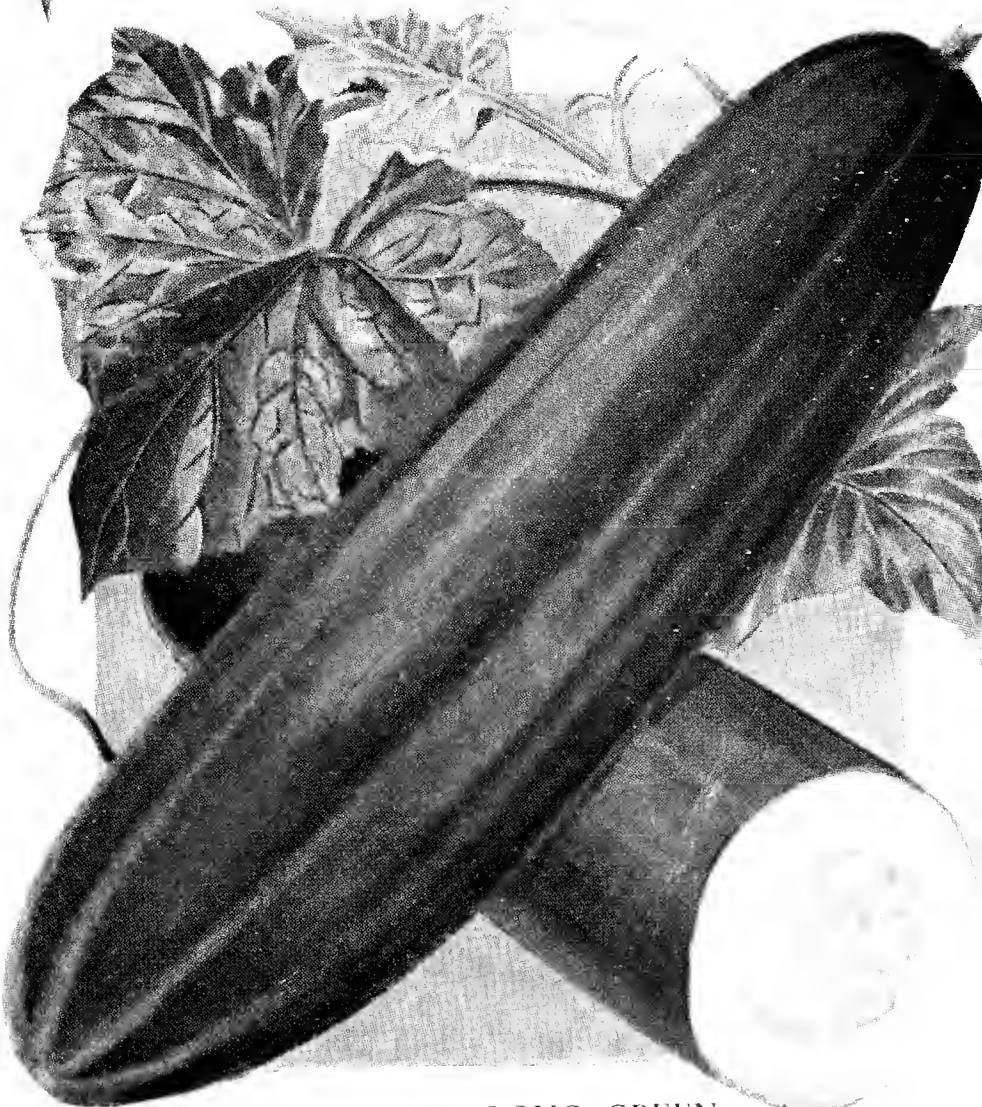
BEET
Early
Blood
Turnip
Pkt. 5c; oz.
15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
50c Postpaid



CARROT
Danvers Half Long
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
45c Postpaid



WATERMELON—GIPSY OR GEORGIA
RATTLESNAKE
Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 75c Postpaid



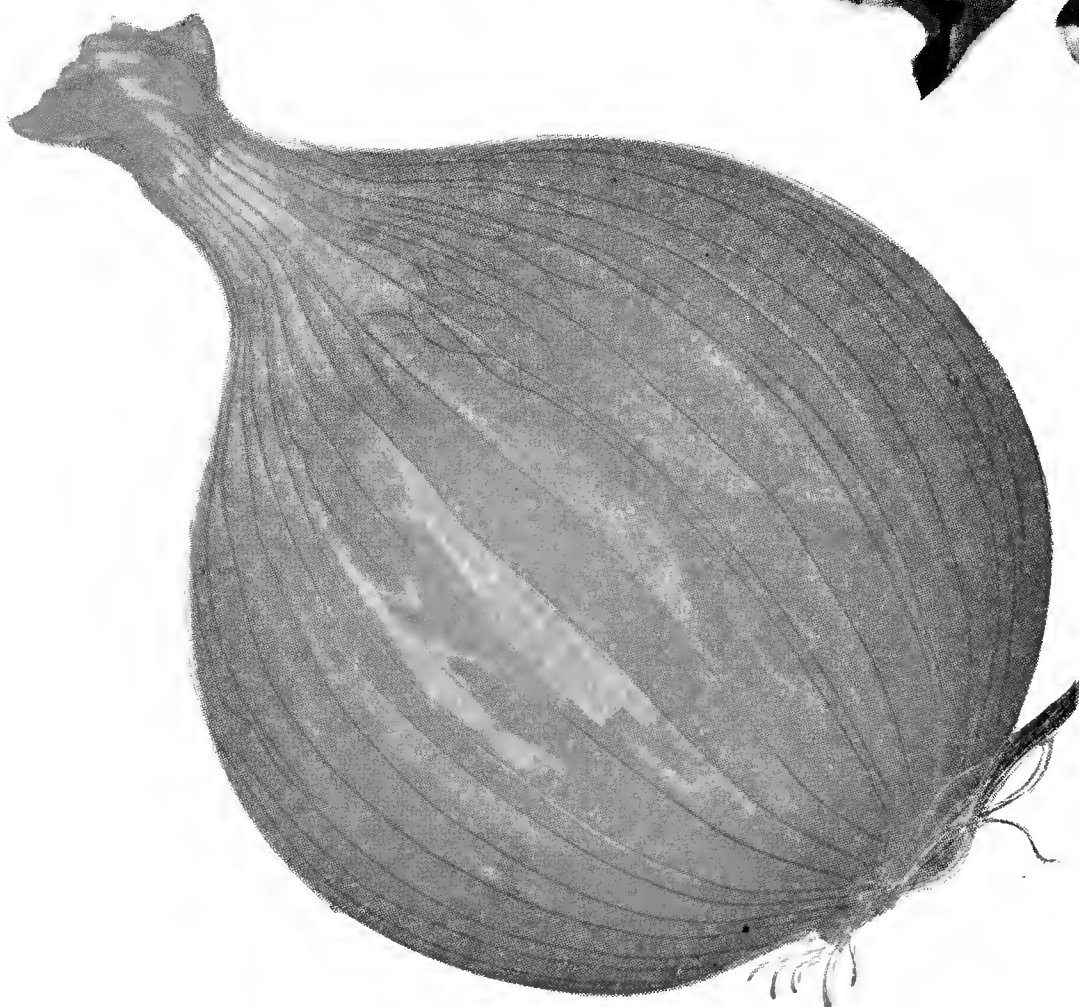
CUCUMBER IMP. LONG GREEN
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c Postpaid



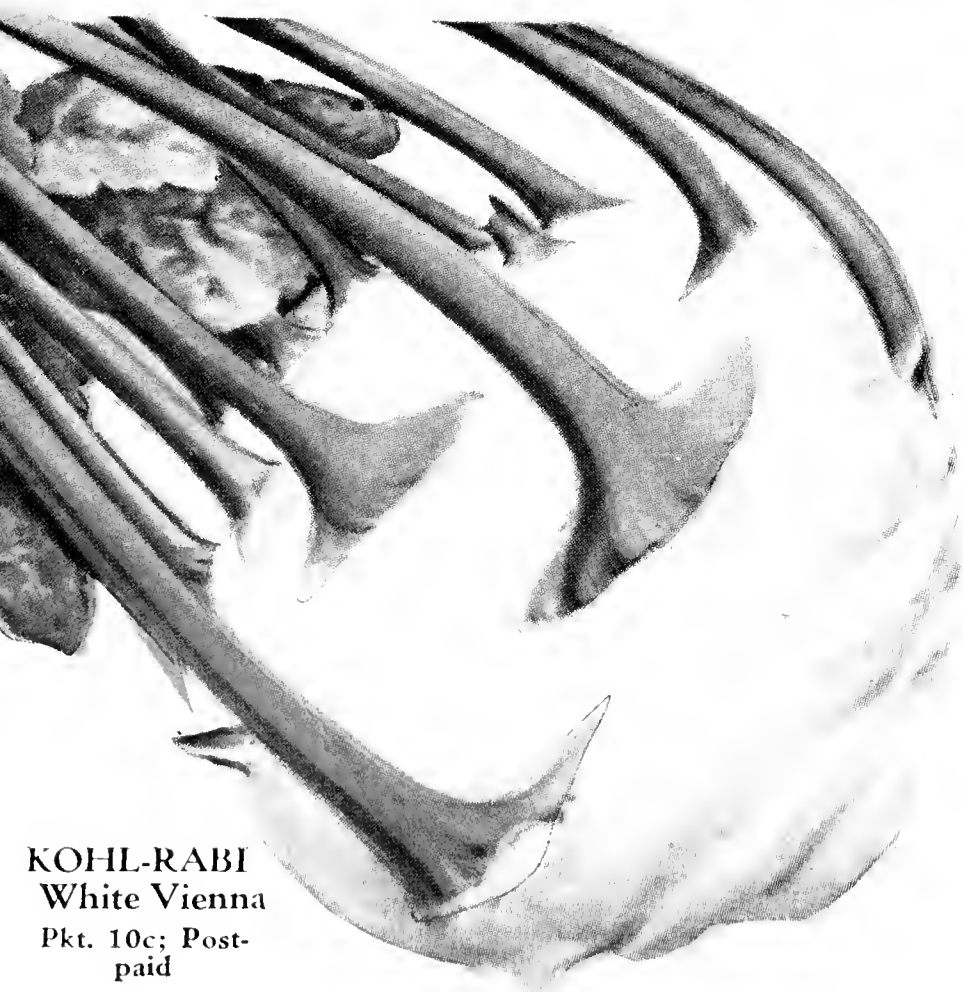
PEPPER—Ruby King
Pkt. 10c Postpaid



CAULIFLOWER
Early Snow Ball
Pkt. 15c Postpaid



ONION—Yellow Globe
Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 10c; oz. 15c Postpaid



KOHL-RABI
White Vienna
Pkt. 10c; Post-
paid



TOMATO
Stone
Pkt. 10c Postpaid